FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

6 NOVEMBER 1986

Lebanon

A 6 November report by the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon spoke of "ferocious fighting" between Amal Movement and Palestinian gunmen in the Burj al-Barajinah area following the collapse of another cease-fire agreement. Earlier, Sanaa Voice of Palestine radio broadcast a PLO communique accusing Amal of opening fire at Palestinians attending a funeral in Burj al-Barajinah. This "treacherous" shelling killed 9 Palestinians and wounded 22 others, the PLO asserted.

In another security development, Voice of Lebanon radio reported that Syrian forces in Tripoli carried out raids and arrests in the city following machine gun and rocket attacks on their positions.

Leaders of the main Christian organizations met in East Beirut 5 November to revive the Lebanese Front, according to Radio Free Lebanon, which noted that the participants included leaders of the Lebanese Forces, the Phalangist Party, the National Liberal Party, the Guardians of the Cedars, and Al-Tanzim.

Jordan-Syria

Jordanian Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i was received by his Syrian counterpart 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm at the start of an official visit to Damascus 6 November, Damascus radio disclosed.

Earlier, the radio broadcast a statement by the "Jordanian Popular Forces" calling on all Arab regimes and organizations to stop pursuing a peace settlement with Israel and stressing that armed struggle is the only way to assert Arab rights in Palestine. The statement, which was issued in Amman and signed by 58 people, also criticized the weakness of Arab reaction against the Israeli-Moroccan meeting in Ifrane, adding that the Arabs should respond to the meeting by "reviving the spirit of complete rejection of Israel's existence."

Turkey and the Iran-Iraq Conflict

A Turkish Foreign Ministry spokesman cited by ANATOLIA accused "certain international press organs" of spreading "speculative reports" about "certain imaginary situations" that might result from the Iran-Iraq war. The spokesman reaffirmed Turkey's respect for the principles of territorial integrity and independence at the national and international levels.

In another development, an Iranian military spokesman denied allegations that Iranian planes bombed a village in Turkey's Van Province 4 November, stating that Iraq made these allegations in a futile effort to undermine Iranian-Turkish relations, according to IRNA. If the village was attacked, Iraqi warplanes could have been responsible, the spokesman said.

Iran

In a speech reported by Tehran radio, Ayatollah Hoseyn 'Ali Montazeri expressed regret that the "unity of expression and sincerity which existed in the early days of the revolution has diminished today," adding that this benefits "the enemy." People should forget whatever happened in the past and be united, rather than seeking self-interest, he stressed. As for Iran's policy toward the United States, he said it would be correct to establish "humanitarian relations between two independent countries" if the United States "comes to its senses."

GCC Summit

The seventh GCC summit conference in Abu Dhabi issued a "final statement" during the closing ceremony broadcast by Riyadh television. The GCC Supreme Council noted its "profound concern" over the Iran-Iraq war and urged Iran to accept calls for a peaceful solution to the conflict. As for defense, the council declared its "determination" to protect Gulf shipping and approved recommendations on military cooperation. Praising the steps to implement a unified economic agreement, the council adopted principles to facilitate trade. In an effort to protect the region's heritage and interests, it also agreed on a common policy on regulating foreign media.

Chadian GUNT Leader in Libya

In remarks cited by AFP, an aide to Chadian opposition leader Goukouni Oueddei said the GUNT leader's life is "no longer in danger" from a wound suffered in a gun battle with Libyan soldiers 30 October.

Sudan

The clandestine SPLA radio reported that Prime Minister Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi has sacked 22 Sudanese Army officers for political reasons, asserting that this shows his intention of making the Army an instrument of his party.

FBIS

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Kuwait Invites Moroccan King to Islamic Summit

LD051345 Rabat MAP in English 1206 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Rabat, Nov 5. (MAP) — 'Abd al-'Aziz Husayn, adviser to the amir of Kuwait arrived Tuesday in Rabat bearing a message from Shaykh Jabar al-Ahmad al-Sabah to King Hassan II of Morocco. Husayn told newsmen at the airport that he was bearing an invitation to the monarch to attend the upcoming Islamic summit scheduled for January 26 in the Kuwaiti capital. He said the summit was going to be held in particularly delicate circumstances at the Islamic and Arab levels, calling for concertations and healthy decisions.

'Arafat Reportedly To Visit Jordan 'Soon'

JN051742 Kuwait AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 3 Nov 86 pp 1, 29

[Excerpt] Amman — *Al-Ra'y al-'Amm* has learned from informed sources in Amman that PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat may visit Jordan soon. These sources added that the talks held by Hani al-Hasan, Fatah Central Committee member and adviser to 'Arafat, with Jordanian officials during his recent visit to Amman focused on the expected visit to Jordan by 'Arafat. Al-Hasan also discussed the resumption of the Palestinian-Jordanian dialogue and the work of the joint Jordanian-Palestinian committee.

Egypt and Kuwait are making intensive efforts and contacts with both Jordan and the PLO to resume the Jordanian-Palestinian dialogue. [passage omitted]

Klibi: 'Astonishing Coordination' Against Syria

JN051850 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1730 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] In a statement to our radio, Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi has stated that the campaign against Syria continues to take place with astonishing coordination among the various Zionist centers of power. Shamir and Arens attack France for refusing to participate in this feverish campaign, and the pro-Israeli European and U.S. press call for escalating aggression against Syria. Klibi said this coordination in fanning the fire of this campaign cannot serve the interests of peace, Arab-European relations, or Arab-U.S. relations. Klibi said the continued indulgence of the institutionalized terrorism the Israeli military machine is carrying out, whether against Palestinians in the occupied territories or against the camps and the Lebanese nationalist and progressive forces in southern Lebanon, can only lead to the exacerbation of feelings of hatred in the hearts of many and tip the balance in favor of violence.

'Arafat Appeals for End to Amal Attacks

JN051745 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, yesterday addressed an appeal to the leaders of the GCC urging them to put an end to the liquidatory plot against the Palestinian people in the Palestinian camps in southern Lebanon and Beirut by the Amal Movement gangs supported by an Arab intelligence service. This attack coincides with the continuous Zionist escalation against our steadfast kinfolk inside the occupied territory. This came in a message the brother commander in chief sent to the seventh GCC summit conference in Abu Dhabi. The message was delivered by Brother Anis al-Khatib, PLO representative in Abu Dhabi.

PLO Calls for Cancellation of Deportation Order

TA051518 Jerusalem AL-FAJR in Arabic 4 Nov 86 p 1

[Text] New York — PLO UN Representative Zuhdi al-Tarazi presented a report to the United Nations yesterday on the deportation of colleague Akram Haniyah [editor of East Jerusalem daily *Al-Sha'b*]. Al-Tarazi called on the United Nations to exert pressure for the cancellation of this decision.

GCC Summit Closes With Final Statement

LD051433 Riyadh Television Service in Arabic 1002 GMT 5 Nov 86

["Final statement" of the seventh GCC summit conference held in Abu Dhabi from 2-5 November; read by GCC Secretary General 'Abdallah Ya'qub Bisharah — live]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

The final statement of the seventh session of the Supreme Council in Abu Dhabi, UAE, 2 to 5 November.

At the invitation of UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan al-Nuhayyan, the seventh session of the GCC Supreme Council was held, with God's assistance, in Abu Dhabi, from 2-5 November. Those in attendance included: UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan al-Nuhayyan; Baharaini Amir Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman al-Khalifa; Saudi King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Zaud; Omani Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id; Qatari Amir Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad al Thani; and Kuwaiti Amir Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah.

The Supreme Council discussed the overall developments of cooperation and coordination and the new developments in the political, security, military, economic and social sectors since the sixth summit meeting in Muscat in November 1985.

The meeting consolidated the brotherly spirit existing between the member-states and stressed the determination to continue the advance of good, started in Abu Dhabi on 25 May 1981, to realize member-states' hopes of consolidating security and stability, to realize the citizens' ambitions in providing prosperity and progress, and to affirm the cohesion of the region's peoples.

The Supreme Council discussed the Iraq-Iran war, its resulting cost to the two Muslim peoples, and the dangers it poses to the region's security and stability. It expressed its regret over the continuation of this war and its profound concern over the intense and continuous escalation and the developments that harm the interests of the two Muslim peoples.

It affirmed its adherence to the two UN Security Council resolutions, 582 and 588, which call for an immediate cease-fire, a withdrawal of forces to the international boundaries, and a settlement of the conflict between the two countries by peaceful means.

It expressed the hope that Iran will respond to this international will. The council expressed its esteem for brotherly Iraq's response to the efforts to end this destructive war by peaceful means. The council renewed its determination to continue exerting all efforts, and stressed its support for international efforts and endeavours to put an end to this war and achieve a peaceful solution to it.

The council also affirmed its adherence to Security Council Resolution 540 of 1983 and Resolution 552 of 1984, which expressed the attitude of the international community with regard to freedom of navigation in international waters and freedom of passage of merchant vessels to and from GCC ports.

It expressed the hope that Iran will respond to the international will expressed by these two resolutions. The council expressed its determination to safeguard the legitimate interests of the member-states and protect freedom of navigation to and from GCC ports.

On the basis of the aims embodied in the basic Constitution, the Supreme Council stressed the need to clear up all differences between sisterly Arab countries and heal the rift. It reviewed the results of efforts to clear the Arab atmosphere and affirmed the importance of continuing endeavors to overcome the hurdles of convening an Arab summit, which will unite the ranks in facing up to the challenges confronting the Arab nation.

The council also reviewed the development of the Palestinian question, reaffirmed its support for the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, and renewed its commitment to the resolutions of the Arab summit conferences that call for the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and to the establishment of their independent state.

The council also studied the situation in Lebanon. The council reaffirms its continuing support for legitimacy and for preserving the unity, territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of Lebanon. The council called on all the sides involved in the conflict in Lebanon to stop the bloodshed and reach agreement to guarantee the national unity of the Lebanese people.

The council expressed its regret over the deterioration in Syrian-British relations. The Supreme Council, while reaffirming its condemnation of all forms of terrorism, rejected attempts to link terrorism with Arabs, which harms the Arab nation.

The Supreme Council approved the recommendations submitted to it with regard to military cooperation. The Supreme Council praised the progress of this cooperation and the achievements of the Shield of the Peninsula Force in terms of its readiness to symbolize the determination for joint defense. It stressed the importance of continuing self-construction with studied steps to make available the resources to bolster defense capabilities and to pursue development and modernization.

The council expressed its satisfaction with the degree of security reached by cooperation and coordination. It blessed the contacts among the security services of the member-states to consolidate and guarantee security and stability for these states.

The Supreme Council praised the steps taken so far to implement the unified economic agreement according to the timetable. It stressed the importance of complementing the necessary measures to implement this program. Out of its desire to achieve equal rights and opportunities for all citizens in economic and trade activities, the Supreme Council decided the following:

1. To permit investors from among the citizens of the GCC member-states to obtain loans from banks and industrial development funds in the member-states on an equal basis with national investors, from the point of view of qualification, according to the approved regulations, starting 1 March 1987.

2. To allow GCC citizens to practice retail and wholesale trade in any member-state and to be treated equally with the country's nationals according to the agreed rules, starting 1st of Rajab 1407, corresponding to 1 March 1987, with regard to retail trade, and starting 25 Jumadah, 1 March 1990, with regard to wholesale trade.

The Supreme Council also agreed upon the bases for government purchases of national products and locally produced goods.

To achieve better cooperation with countries and international economic groups in the interest of the economic development, social progress, cultural development of the GCC states, and the welfare of their citizens, the Supreme Council agreed to continue contacts with countries and international economic groups. It charged the Ministerial Council with the task of drawing up the goals and cooperation policies desired from these contacts. Itcharged it to follow them up and implement them.

The Supreme Council agreed upon the GCC media charter and the regulation of external media on a unified basis within the context of the media policy of the member-states. This arises from the desire to deepen the heritage and roots of citizens and to deal with external media in a way that will protect the heritage of the region, its Islamic virtues, and its national interests.

The Supreme Council expressed its gratitude and admiration to UAE President Shaykh Zayd ibn Sultan al-Nuhayyan, to his government, and to his people for the hospitality and the warm welcome accorded to the GCC leaders and members of participating delegations and for the excellent organization, which played a major role in achieving the results of the Supreme Council

The council looks forward to its eighth meeting in the Saudi Arabia in December 1987 in response to an invitation from Saudi King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Sa'ud.

Issued in Abu Dhabi on 5 November 1986.

BAHRAIN

Saudi Daily Interviews Amir on Gulf Issues

PM060945 Jeddah 'UKAZ in Arabic 1 Nov 86 p 3

[Interview with Amir 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah by Muhammad al-Jihani in Manama; date not given]

[Excerpts] [Al-Jihani] Your Highness, relations between Saudi Arabia and Bahrain are both friendly and historical; how would you describe these relations since the foundation of the GCC?

[Al Khalifah] Relations between Saudi Arabia and Bahrain, as well as being friendly and historical, are brotherly, deep-rooted, and firmer and stronger with every passing day. They are an example of how relations between brothers within the same family should be with regard to friendliness, cooperation, and progress toward the same goal in the same campaign. [passage omitted]

[Al-Jihani] Your Highness, the adverse effect of the Iraq-Iran war has increased and is now threatening Gulf security, as it has lasted for a long time despite being a painful hemorrhage deep in the Islamic world. What are the GCC states doing to find solutions to stop this hemorrhage? Are there any signs of a settlement to the existing dispute?

[Al Khalifah] We are sorry this hemorrhage is still continuing between two Muslim neighbors, and we hope the wasted energies will be directed to serve the interests of Arabs and Muslims. The GCC states have intensified and are intensifying their efforts to stop the expansion of the war zone and to stop the hemorrhage, whether via their own initiatives or via other regional and international initiatives. As Iraq has responded and expressed its readiness to negotiate for the restoration of peace, we wish those initiatives succeed so that constructive efforts can be directed toward achieving the interests of the two Muslim peoples.

[Al-Jihani] Your Highness, how would you describe the present Arab situation in the light of the noticeable split, and does Your Highness see a need for an urgent Arab summit?

[Al Khalifah] Differences in the Arab arena benefit no one but the enemies of the nation; we suffer because of the disunity and split in the Arab ranks. We hope the cloud of differences will disperse and that Arab unity will return stronger, God willing. Bahrain supports every act or call to clear the Arab atmosphere and achieve such unity. We find that an Arab summit is a must, given good preparation so that its potential and outcome can have a positive effect on the joint Arab action in favor of serving our national causes and goals. [passage omitted]

[Al-Jihani] Does Your Highness believe the holding of an international conference could solve the Middle East problem? How do you view the constant aggression against south Lebanon and the threats to some Arab countries?

[Al Khalifah] The solution of the Middle East problem lies in the unity and solidarity of the Arab nation, in securing justice and comprehensive peace in the region, and in recovering rights for its legitimate claimants. As we said earlier, differences benefit no one except the Arabs' enemies, and while these differences continue, the Arab world is exposed to aggression, dangers, and threats, which we should face with a united Arab stand. [passage omitted]

[Al-Jihani] How does Your Highness see the GCC states' stand on the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan? Are there any actual initiatives to support the Afghan people?

[Al Khalifah] We are against foreign intervention in countries' internal affairs and also against any invasion of other peoples' territories, whatever the justification. We still urge that the Muslim Afghan people be given the opportunity for self-determination without any pressure or intervention. The GCC states side with the Afghan people and provide them with every possible support and assistance.

KUWAIT

UN Envoy Comments on USSR Relations, Afghanistan

LD051023 Kuwait KUNA in English 1948 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] United Nations, Nov 4 (KUNA) — Kuwait said Tuesday it was "keen" about developing and promoting its relations with the Soviet Union. For this reason, it hopes for an early withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan on the basis of a peaceful settlement, Mohammad A. Abu al-Hasan, Kuwait's permanent representative, told the General Assembly. His remarks came during the assembly's annual debate on the situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security.

Furthermore, he said, a settlement should guarantee the repatriation of Afghan refugees and non-intervention by outside forces in the internal affairs of Afghanistan.

Abu al-Hasan recalled that Kuwait also repeatedly declared its opposition to any attempt by "international blocs" to exploit the situation there for extraneous goals.

"The only basis on which a solution can be reached for the problem of Afghanistan lies in letting the Afghan people exercise their sovereign right to determine their future and destiny in complete freedom, free from any interference by any foreign powers and foreign military forces, and without infringing on their non-aligned character, traditions and beliefs," Abu al-Hasan said.

PDRY

Al-'Attas Sends Message to YAR President

EA052235 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Brother Rashid Muhammad Thabit, member of the Central Committee and state minister for unity affairs, has conveyed a message from Brother Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, to his brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the People's General Congress in the northern part of the homeland, on a number of issues concerning the two halves of the homeland.

This took place at noon today during Brother Rashid Muhammad Thabit's reception by Brother Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salhin in Sanaa. Brother 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih entrusted Brother Thabit with a reply for Brother Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas. The meeting was attended by Brother Yahya Husayn al-'Arashi, state minister for unity affairs and member of the Permanent Committee in the northern half of the homeland.

SAUDI ARABIA

Official Source Reproves Rafsanjani Statement

LD061506 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1430 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Text] Commenting on what Tehran radio broadcast yesterday, quoting Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani to the effect that the latter had incited Iranian students to attack the embassies of Kuwait and Saudi Arabia and their interests throughout the world, an official source made a statement to SPA in which he said:

It is surprising and deplorable that such an instigation to commit acts of disturbances and terrorism should come from an Iranian Muslim official at a time when sincere efforts are being made by all to fight terrorism and ensure security throughout the world, and on the same day that the GCC summit conference issued a communique in which it calls for love, brotherhood, and bringing about peace in the region.

The source further said: We in Saudi Arabia, while fully convinced that Iranian student circles no longer heed such emotional incitation because they understand the facts of the matter and realize its objective, nonetheless greatly regret the statements and utterances made by this Iranian official, which do not serve the peaceful objectives sought by other Iranian and non-Iranian leaders.

Nayif on Oil, Terrorism After Visit to Paris

LD010213 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2355 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Paris, 31 Oct (SPA) — Interior Minister Prince Nayif ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz has reiterated that Saudi Arabia's oil policy is steady and unchangeable. He said Saudi Arabia always tries to make its oil policy clear and explicit. The prince was referring to the two statements recently issued by the Council of Ministers that explained this policy. [passage omitted]

The minister of interior, who concluded today an official visit to France, pointed out that his visit was at the invitation of the French interior minister. [passage omitted]

Prince Nayif reiterated Saudi Arabia's rejection of terrorism in all its forms. He said terrorism exists everywhere in the world. This is known to everybody, and everyone fights terrorism, which in truth aims to harm man and the security of any country. The princedrew the attention to the necessity of recognizing terrorism in its real form, and recognizing its causes and those behind it. He pointed out that some Gulf countries have been exposed to such terrorist operations, which were unjustified and are unreservedly opposed by Saudi Arabia. He stressed that the GCC countries consider any violation of the security of any member-state as a violation of the security of the GCC countries as a whole. He also stressed that Saudi Arabia considers the violation of the security of any Gulf country a violation of its own security.

He warned against accusing the Arabs of terrorism and said the Arabs should not be held responsible for what is happening in some European countries, or at least the Arabs as a whole should

not be held responsible for this. The prince pointed out that he had discussed this matter with the French interior minister, who showed understanding of it, and that he also discussed it previously with the Austrian and West German interior ministers. He said we know there are terrorist groups and terrorist operations in various countries, including European countries, but the Arabs have nothing to do with them. However, if some of the terrorist operations that took place were unfortunately committed by some Arabs, then we should know the facts and know who is behind this terrorism. These Arabs could have been, directly or indirectly, incited by others, or they might be tools for this terrorism, incited by an enemy of the Arabs. He expressed his belief that the matter is not unknown to the responsible security authorities in Europe, who should know the Arabs are innocent of this and that they all hate terrorism, which does not accord with Arab ethics.

The minister of interior warned against the consequences of confusing the Palestinian struggle and terrorism. He said we should not consider Palestinian action by our Palestinian brothers in their country, on their land, and for the restoration of their legitimate rights as terrorism. He pointed out that while the Zionist enemy fraudulently exploits these matters to disrepute the Arabs everywhere, he also occupies Arab land and disperses Arab citizens from Palestine, from the occupied part of Syria, and from Lebanon. [passage omitted]

In reply to a question about an Arab-European security dialogue, Prince Nayif said we have heard about this idea, but we have not received anything official about it. He pointed out it is sometimes difficult to reply to an idea before understanding the scope of the matter or how it will be discussed so one can engage in a positive discussion. [passage omitted]

YAR

Salih Receives Al-'Attas Message; Sends Reply

JN051655 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, received Brother Rashid Muhammad Thabit, minister of state for union affairs and member of the Central Committee in the southern part of the homeland, at his office in the General Command today.

During the meeting, the PDRY minister conveyed a message from Brother Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, to the YAR president on a number of issues of interest to both countries. The YAR president gave the PDRY minister a reply message for Brother Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas and the other officials in the southern part of the homeland. The meeting was attended by Yahya Hasan al-'Arashi, minister of state for Yemeni unity affairs and member of the Standing Committee.

USSR Friendship Delegation Arrives in Sanaa

JN051704 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Kipshakbayev, minister of land reclamation and water resources in the Kazakh SSR and member of the Yemeni-Soviet Friendship Society, arrived in Sanaa today at the head of a Soviet delegation of friendship and cultural relations societies visiting the YAR for several days.

In a statement to SABA', the Soviet official said he will take part in the activities of Yemeni-Soviet friendship week, indicating he will hold talks with officials in our country on issues related to enhancing relations between the Yemeni and Soviet peoples. Concluding, he said he will get acquainted with the accomplishments of the 26 September revolution in various fields.

Welcoming the delegation at the airport were Sadiq Amin Abu Ras, secretary general of the local councils' Union for Cooperative Development and member of the Standing Committee; a number of officials; and USSR Ambassador in Sanaa Anatoliy Ivanovich Filev.

Mubarak Discusses Infrastructure Improvements
PM051641 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 3 Nov 86 p 8

[Interview with President Mubarak by Cordelia Edvardson in Cairo; date not given]

[Text] Cairo — Egyptian President Husni Mubarak lives not only in the shadow of the pyramids and Egypt's grandiose past but also in the shadow of his two charismatic predecessors. How does this feel? He has a simple and convincing answer to that question: "It is a much harder job to build a country than to fight a war."

In a relaxed and wide-ranging conversation with a number of representatives of the Swedish press, the Egyptian president made clear his own priorities for his country's future and its position in the rest of the Arab world. From the moment Mubarak came into the room, one of the salons in the Al-Qubbah Palace where the [Swedish] king and queen will stay during their state visit, one could feel his personal aura.

It has been said countless times that an aura, or charisma, is precisely what Mubarak does not have, but this turns out to be one of the myths that become generally accepted as true if they are repeated often enough. It is true that Mubarak does not have the sort of charisma that can fire the masses and get millions of young men to go enthusiastically to a "holy" war. This is something for which one can perhaps be thankful.

But he has a different sort of charisma — one bearing witness to an incorruptible honesty, indefatigable pertinacity, an ability not to give up, and, like the typical Egyptian he is, a natural pride in being Egyptian. And, one may perhaps say, when he relaxes he is very attractive.

All this means that he answers without blinking the question about how it feels to take over the presidency after two such "giants" as Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir and Anwar al-Sadat.

"My two predecessors were great leaders for their own times," he replied.

"Al-Nasir's time was the time of revolution, the time of quick decisions and of great upheavals. This gave him great charisma. Al-Sadat's time was the time of the October war in 1973, and it was he who started the peace process with Israel; in this way he won the respect of the people.

"My time is very different. There is peace, no part of our country is occupied, and we are not involved in any wars — at least not for the time being. Instead we have begun to rebuild the country after the ravages of four wars. I have no other message for the people other than that we must build up the country, raise people's living standards, and repair everything that is falling apart. It is a very tough job — much tougher than fighting a war."

Quite. And it is also a message that not does not have the attractiveness of blazing appeals and various all-purpose salvation doctrines delivered on television or at mass meetings. President Mubarak prefers instead to talk about sewage systems, telephone lines, and energy production. Even as he began the interview, after a few friendly words about the excellent state of Swedish-Egyptian relations, he began to talk about the topic.

"If you want to build well, you have to lay the foundations, otherwise the whole house will collapse." It was these foundations — that is, the infrastructure — that was missing when Mubarak came to power.

President al-Sadat's "open door policy" had attracted many foreign companies to Egypt, but the entrepreneurs soon left when they discovered that Egypt was not a country where investment can give reasonable returns.

"They went instead to countries with a functioning infrastructure, to Cyprus, Greece, Italy, and so on," Mubarak pointed out.

"I had to begin from zero. Since 1982 energy production, for example, has more than quadrupled, and Cairo has been given a new sewage system that alone cost 4.5 billion Egyptian pounds. The telephone system has been reorganized and it works these days, to give merely a few examples."

All this does of course costs money — money Egypt does not have. Despite generous U.S. aid — today Egypt is the largest single recipient of U.S. aid after Israel — Egypt is currently seeking help from the IMF. But the IMF has imposed certain conditions; for one thing it wants Egypt to cut its subsidies on basic foods and other necessities which currently swallow one-third of the budget. Is Mubarak ready to make such concessions to the IMF?

"Under no circumstances could I make concessions that would threaten the country's political stability. Egypt's political stability is of the utmost importance, not only for Egypt, but also for the entire Middle East and the entire Arab world," Mubarak said.

He returned to the same theme when we talked about the role of militant fundamentalism in Egypt. On the one hand Mubarak said that the threat from the fundamentalists has been exaggerated considerably in the mass media, but on the other he admits that the problem exists throughout the Arab world.

He also seems to be aware that that economic situation is decisive for the spread and success of militant fundamentalism.

"The economy is about people's lives; if it deteriorates, people will naturally turn against the political regime. That is why we are now working day and night on the Egyptian economy."

On the subject of Egypt's position in the Arab world today Mubarak dismissed the importance of diplomatic relations in an elegant way.

"You must understand that we have different traditions in the Arab world. The role of ambassadors is simply symbolic; if I have something to say to the leader of some other Arab country I do

not go through the ambassador. I contact the leader personally and directly."

Today Egypt has intensive, ongoing contacts with all Arab countries with the exception of Libya, Mubarak pointed out, ambassadors or no ambassadors. "Because," he said, again becoming very Egyptian, "Egypt is Egypt. Egypt will always be Egypt and have a leading role in the Arab world. Without that leading role there would simply be more conflicts, tensions, and problems in the region."

He continued to talk about Egyptian culture, the ancient civilization, the universities — in short, about Egypt's national pride. Some superpowers would probably be wise to give consideration a little more often to what that pride means and requires.

When you talk to President Mubarak you get the feeling that the so-called peace process in the Middle East is not exactly at the top of his list of urgent issues. He is much too pragmatic and realistic to hunt profits. He also knows that it takes two to tango; that is, if an international peace conference on the Middle East is to be held, both the PLO and Israel must sit at the negotiating table. But Shim'on Peres, who would like to have a peace conference, cannot sit at the same table as the PLO unless 'Arafat recognizes UN Security Council Resolution 242 and Israel's right to exist and renounces the "armed struggle."

"I have encouraged 'Arafat to find a way to recognize Resolution 242; that would help a lot; but it would be a great mistake to leave out the PLO completely. The PLO is not a terrorist organization, even though there may be terrorists among them, but 'Arafat himself is the most moderate within the PLO."

President Mubarak also hinted at how PLO participation in a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation could perhaps be solved. Such a delegation would not contain any leading PLO figures, Mubarak stressed: rather, a number of people who are PLO sympathizers or are members covertly.

"If I brought 15-20 Palestinians in here, I'll bet that you would be unable to say which were from the PLO — they have no mark on their foreheads." But since Jordanian-Palestinian cooperation is at a standstill, if not dead, all this is of academic interest.

President Husni Mubarak has more important things to deal with. He must see to it that his honesty — so unusual for a politician in this world — and his tireless efforts and pertinacious work on Egypt's problems bring rewards in the form of popular confidence and international economic support. So that Egypt can remain Egypt.

Mubarak: Armed Forces Cannot 'Remain Stagnant'

NC061011 Cairo MENA in English 0812 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Excerpt] Cairo, Nov 6 (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak yesterday watched a mock air battle between Mirage-2000 and F-16 aircraft that demonstrated the efficiency of Egyptian military pilots and their capability of assimilating the most up-to-date technology. This occurred during the celebration of Air Force Day, report the three Cairo Arabic-language morning dailies in their leading front-page stories. All three newspapers highlight in their top billing the president's declaration in a speech he delivered on the occasion that Egypt will pursue reinforcing its Armed Forces and building its economy despite attempts to cast doubts on its ability to do so.

Speaking to reporters after the air display, President Mubarak said the Armed Forces and the Air Force had reached a high standard marked by much progress in all fields. "The development that has taken place was necessary so the Armed Forces could keep abreast of the modern weapons that exist in the area we live in and to protect our lives and our country in an area full of problems," he said.

President Mubarak said: "We shall continue to reinforce our Armed Forces, to build our economy and to increase our production despite the attempts being made to cast doubts about Egypt's ability to do so." All these attempts and allegations cannot weaken our determination at all. We shall pursue our progress despite the difficulties we meet with. Thank God, we have a strong determination," [quotation marks as received] he said.

Noting the big progress the Air Force has made, the president said the Air Force had progressed in all fields because the types of aircraft have progressed throughout the world. "What we have seen asserts our capability of keeping abreast of developments and that neither the Air Force nor any other branch of the Armed Services could lag behind or remain immobile because the whole world is progressing around us. All countries around us are equipping themselves with the most up-to-date weapons of our age and it follows that Egypt must have the most up-to-date weapons of our time to be able to adapt," he said.

He pointed to the modifications in the F-16 aircraft since Egypt procured the first batch of this type, which gave the aircraft greater power and combat potential. "We have seen the Mirage-2000 which has combat capabilities that make it one of the most modern aircraft in the world. We cannot have our Armed Forces or Air Force remain stagnant in any circumstances," he said. Failure to keep us with world progress, he said, affected even the morale of our people.

The president also underscored the efficiency of maintenance of Air Force aircraft and noted that the air display featured MIG-17 and Ilyushin-28 aircraft that he flew in 1959. These aircraft are still flying with the same efficiency thanks to efficient maintenance. [passage omitted]

Abu Ghazalah on Recent Arms Purchases From West

PM051331 London AL-TADAMUN in Arabic 1-7 Nov 86 p 15

[Report on interview with Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Defense and War Production Marshal 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah "during an inspection tour of an airbase in upper Egypt"; date not given]

[Text] "The Egyptian military have benefited greatly from the strategy of diversifying arms sources." With these words Egyptian Defense Minister Marshal 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah

opened his exclusive statements to *Al-Tadamun*, which accompanied him on a visit to an air base in Upper Egypt during as the Air Force celebrated delivery of the second consignment of F-16C Falconaircraft.

Al-Tadamun asked the Egyptian defense minister about the Egyptian Armed Forces' accomplishments since it was decided to diversify arms sources. Marshal Abu Ghazalah replied: "Suffice it to say that we are acquiring this type of aircraft, which is technologically the world's most sophisticated airborne weapon system, at the same time as NATO, to which it was only recently decided to supply these aircraft. They are the aircraft on which the U.S. Air Force now basically relies. If it were not for the strategy of diversifying arms sources we would still be captive to Eastern weaponry, Soviet weaponry specifically. If what is important is results, then I say with utter confidence that diversifying arms sources has opened the door wide for the Egyptian military to acquire Western armaments technology, which is fundamentally different, qualitatively, from Eastern armaments technology."

The Egyptian defense minister added: "In the past we encountered various difficulties as a result of our ties to the Soviets. From the mid-1950's through the mid-1970's the Egyptian Armed Forces relied fundamentally on Soviet weapons in various spheres. Often we were unable to maintain and repair those weapons. Even when our relations with the Soviets were special, we experienced shortages of spare parts for those weapons because the Soviets were late in making deliveries. This compelled the Egyptian command to look for a way to break the weapons monopoly, to open up to the Eastern and Western Worlds, and to acquire the best weapons from all parts of the world when large quantities of the Soviet weapons in our possession became unfit for use in the wake of the deterioration in Egyptian-Soviet relations. So there was a dire need for the decision to diversify arms sources — a decision through which we have succeeded in rebuilding the Egyptian Armed Forces' armament structure at the highest level. We have been able constantly to conclude contracts for the purchase of the latest weapons. Our soldiers have also succeeded in absorbing Western weapons technology in record times. The latest such success is their absorption of the technology of the various types of Falcon aircraft and their ability to operate and manage in a manner that has surprised the U.S. military experts, who have not held back in providing our soldiers with the necessary training, and with maintenance units and workshops set up on the Egyptian air bases where the U.S.-made Falcon aircraft have been introduced into service."

In response to a question by *Al-Tadamun* about the fate of the Soviet weapons currently possessed by the Egyptian Armed Forces, the Egyptian defense minister said: "It is axiomatic that we have not been able to dispense with them completely. If we did that, it would be like somebody throwing his money into the ocean. With the help of the Egyptian military factories we have been able to introduce significant and essential modifications into some of these weapons, thus enhancing their capability and battlefield efficiency and creating harmony between the Eastern and Western technologies at other times — as happened when we fitted the Soviet-made SA-2 and SA-3 SAM's with a sophisticated Western radar system to improve their ability to pursue and hit targets accurately. In other cases we have enlisted the help of non-Soviet — of course — Eastern expertise to replace the spare parts we cannot manufacture in Egypt. This expertise has supplied us with the spares, and we have been operating the Soviet equipment and weapons. Through maintenance, we have extended the design life of these weapons. But we are, of course, not using many of these Soviet weapons and equipment except for training purposes. Should the need arise, we will not move these weapons to the battlefield, because we have sophisticated weapons technology acquired from the United States, Britain, France, and other countries which produce excellent weapons."

The Egyptian defense minister went on to add: The Soviet-made MIG-17's are still in service in the Egyptian Air Force. But their tasks are limited. We do not overuse our equipment, especially equipment for which spares are scarce or equipment that has exceeded its design life.

Al-Tadamun asked the Egyptian defense minister whether he was prejudiced against the Soviet Union and Eastern weaponry generally and whether there was an explanation for his reputed partiality for Western weaponry. Marshal Abu Ghazalah replied: "I am partial to Egypt only. In the interest of Egypt, I am required, as a military man, to put aside all other considerations and to focus my attention on the efficiency and utility of a piece of equipment. On this basis, I find that Western weaponry is technologically superior to Eastern weaponry."

"For example, in the F-16 aircraft we recently acquired we can determine the type of breakdown in a plane, diagnose it, and pinpoint it accurately by studying the maintenance manuals for the aircraft. For example, when an engine breaks down we are not compelled to replace it, because the advanced Western technolgy allows us to replace just the damaged part with a spare supplied and delivered in record time and thus restore the engine to operation. In Soviet aircraft, we used to send the entire damaged engine to the Soviet Union because its parts could not be repaired, and then we had to wait for months until the Soviets did us the favor of delivering another engine. I have perhaps succeeded in conveying the picture and in explaining my enthusiasm for Western weapons technology and my uniterest in Eastern weaponry. But this does not preclude the acquisition of Soviet weapons if they are produced in a manner that makes maintenance easy and does not exhaust the defense budget of a developing country like Egypt, seeking the latest armament technology to perform its role in securing and defending the country in addition to its role in the area as a whole, which dictates that the Armed Forces should be at the highest level of armament and training."

In response to a question about reports that Egypt's military spending will exceed Israel's by 5 percent, Abu Ghazalah said: "This is groundless speculation which falls within the framework of the campaign launched by some Egyptian opposition parties against increasing military spending at the present time — a time of peace — beyond the spending during the October 1973 war. My answer to this is that the Egyptian Armed Forces must remain strong in peace and in war and that we must surpass the October war phase and not remain captives to it. The Egyptian Armed Forces are now more capable then they were during the October war. The tasks entrusted to these forces dictate that we

should not withhold money from the Egyptian Army, which must remain the Middle East's strongest and most capable army. If we retreat for a single moment from the Egyptian Armed Forces' training and armament plans, our lurking enemies will exploit the opportunity. Egypt is targeted, and it must always remain strong."

Marshall Abu Ghazalah concluded his statement by saying: There is, for example, a plan to build air bases rapidly in the various parts of Egypt. To build an air base requires a lot of money and effort. But it is necessary so that our arm may remain strong and capable of safeguarding our national sovereignty and so that anyone who has designs on Egypt may realize that he will burn in its skies before landing on its soil.

Mubarak Meets With Envoy of Kuwaiti Amir

NC051348 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1000 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Cairo, 5 Nov (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak received this morning an envoy of the Amir of Kuwait, 'Abd al-Rahman Salim al-'Atiqi. The audience was attended by 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister. Upon his arrival in Cairo last night, the Kuwaiti envoy stated that he is carrying a message to President Mubarak from Amir of Kuwait Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah.

Invitation to ICO Conference

NC060735 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0705 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Text] Cairo, 6 Nov (MENA) — 'Abd al-Rahman Salim al-'Atiqi, envoy of the amir of Kuwait, left Cairo for home today following a 2-day visit. During his stay, he delivered a message to President Muhammad Husni Mubarak from the amir of Kuwait in which he invited him to attend the ICO conference. The Kuwaiti envoy was seen off by Hamid 'Abd al-Raziq, secretary of the president's office.

Ghali, Ugandan Sign Ministerial Committee Pact

NC051158 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1005 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Cairo 5 Nov (MENA) — An agreement to form a joint Egyptian-Ugandan higher ministerial committee was signed today. The committee will supervise economic, cultural and technical cooperation between the two countries. Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, signed the agreement for the Egyptian side, while Ibrahim Mukiibi, Ugandan foreign minister, signed for his country. According to the agreement, the committee should hold regular annual meetings in the Egyptian and Ugandan capitals alternatively to follow up on the implementation of cooperation agreements.

Dr Ghali expressed pleasure at signing this agreement, which asserts the willingness of both sides to promote historical, brotherly relations and to bolster cooperation between them in various fields. Dr Ghali said the agreement confirms the success of the talks between Egyptian officials and the Ugandan goodwill mission led by Mukiibi. He added that the agreement is vital not only for Egypt, Uganda, and the Ondougou Group, but also for the future of African unity and solidarity.

In a similar statement, the Ugandan foreign minister expressed his deep satisfaction and pleasure at signing the agreement, noting that it marks a new stage in the solid, brotherly relations that have linked the peoples of Egypt and Uganda since the dawn of history, when the waters of the Nile began to flow from Uganda to Egypt. Ibrahim Mukiibi described his mission's visit to Egypt as very successful. He added that it opened new areas for friendship and cooperation between both countries in various fields. He continued: We will implement this cooperation for the well-being of the peoples of both countries.

Mukiibi lauded President Husni Mubarak, saying that he was fortunate to be the one to convey to his excellency the greetings and appreciation of the Ugandan president. He added that President Mubarak has asked him to convey similar sentiments to the Ugandan leader. Mukiibi asserted that the agreement marks the beginning of a new kind of cooperation. He said Uganda looks forward to further cooperation between both countries and hopes to receive an Egyptian delegation in Kampala soon.

Mukiibi on Ties With Sudan

NC051229 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1200 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Excerpts] Cairo, 5 Nov (MENA) — Ugandan Foreign Minister Ibrahim Mukiibi has said that the results of his talks with President Husni Mubarak and Egyptian officials were fruitful and encouraging. In an exclusive statement to MENA, the Ugandan foreign minister said he hopes that these talks will strengthen the friendly relations between the two countries and promote bilateral cooperation in the political, economic, cultural, and technological fields. [passage omitted]

Regarding the border dispute between Uganda and Sudan, Ibrahim Mukiibi said: There were problems caused by the presence of rebel elements from the former Ugandan Government. We eliminated them; we were also in communication with Sudan and discussed this issue with them. He stressed that now that this matter has been settled, there are no further problems between Uganda and Sudan.

Joint Communique Issued

NC051338 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1115 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Cairo, 5 Nov (MENA) — Egypt and Uganda today strongly condemned Israel's policy of building settlements in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip. They said that these settlements pose a threat to efforts to find a just solution to the Middle East problem and are a blatant violation of resolutions passed by the United Nations, the OAU, the Geneva agreements, and the principle of international law.

Uganda expressed appreciation for Egypt's diplomatic efforts to achieve peace and stability in the Middle East. The two countries also stressed their conviction that the only way to guarantee the achievement of a just and lasting peace in the area is through

Israeli forces' withdrawal from the Arab territories they have occupied since 1967 and through full recognition of the Palestinian people's firm national rights, including their right to self-determination under the leadership of the PLO, their legitimate and sole representative.

This was noted in a joint Egyptian-Ugandan statement signed this morning on behalf of Egypt by Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, and on behalf of Uganda by Foreign Minister Ibrahim Mukiibi, at the conclusion of a visit by a Ugandan good-will mission to Egypt that started on 31 October and ends today. The statement said: The two parties expressed full support for the Namibian people's struggle for independence under SWAPO, their legitimate and sole representative. They called for the immediate and unconditional implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 435 of 1978 as the acceptable basis for settling the Namibian issue.

The two parties condemned the racist policies and practices of the apartheid regime in South Africa, as well as the repressive measures practiced against the African people, who represent the majority in South Africa. They called for the immediate release of Nelson Mandela and all political prisoners in South Africa.

The two parties also condemned South Africa's repeated aggressions against the African Frontline States. They appealed to the international community to increase the assistance given to the Frontline States to alleviate the effects of the South African attacks. They also stressed the need to intensify the international community's efforts to exert pressure on South Africa to abandon its racial policies and to accept Resolution 435 on Namibia's independence. They also called for the immediate application of compulsory and comprehensive sanctions against South Africa in line with the resolutions of the OAU and the Paris international conference.

The two countries expressed their support for the proposal to form a neutral international committee to investigate the circumstances surrounding the death of Mozambique's President Samora Machel.

The statement added that the two parties underlined their firm commitment to the principles and aims of the Nonaligned Movement. They agreed to make joint efforts to strengthen the movement and its role in serving world stability and peace.

In this respect, the two parties expressed satisfaction with the positive results of the Eighth Nonaligned Summit Conference held in Harare, Zimbabwe, under Robert Mugabe, prime minister of Zimbabwe and chairman of the Nonaligned Movement. They also declared their support for the Nonaligned Movement's efforts to encourage cooperation among the countries of the South and introduce a new world economic order in preparation for establishing a more balanced relationship between North and South.

The two countries emphasized the urgent need to strengthen African solidarity in order to confront the grinding economic crisis faced by the continent. They stated that in their view the UN action program for economic revival and development in Africa for the years 1986-90, which was approved by the special session held by the UN General Assembly on the critical economic situation in Africa, is a positive step in the international community's contribution to the solution of Africa's economic problems.

In this connection, the two parties declared their belief that the Ondougou Group, to which both Egypt and Uganda belong, represents an exemplary framework for regional cooperation among the Nile Basin countries in accordance with the Lagos action plan. They expressed the hope that the 4th Ondougou ministerial meeting, scheduled to be held in Kinshasa, will take practical steps to strengthen cooperation among the member countries and that all Nile Basin states will take part in these meetings. The two parties agreed on doubling their efforts to strengthen cooperation among the Nile basin countries in developing water resources. The two parties also said that Arab-African solidarity and cooperation should be boosted by the revival and activation of cooperation between the two groups.

Furthermore, according to the statement, the two parties reviewed the political situation in Africa. They stressed their commitment to the OAU, its principles, and its charter. They emphasized the fact that these principles — particularly those with respect to human rights, state sovereignty and territorial integrity, the solution of disputes among African countries by peaceful means, and non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries — must be respected by everyone if security and stability in the continent are to be ensured.

Regarding bilateral relations, the two parties said that the political will in Cairo and Kampala to broaden ties between them must be translated into practical and tangible steps. In this context, the two parties signed an agreement to form a joint ministerial committee for economic, technical, and cultural cooperation between the two countries. They also agreed that special attention should be paid to efforts and proposals aimed at increasing trade and bilateral economic cooperation in line with the letter and spirit of the Lagos action plan. In this respect, the two parties decided to make arrangements for the exchange of commodities. The details of this will be worked out later.

The statement added that Egypt declared itself fully prepared to increase technical cooperation between the two countries and to provide Uganda with Egyptian experts and technicians, within the framework of the agreement signed between Uganda and the Egyptian Fund for Technical Cooperation with Africa. The aim is to contribute positively to Uganda's development efforts. Finally, Uganda welcomed the Egyptian proposal to take steps to establish tripartite cooperation in various fields between Uganda, Egypt, and third party contributors.

Ugandan Delegation Ends Visit

NC051340 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Excerpt] The Ugandan delegation led by Foreign Minister Ibrahim Mukiibi left Cairo this afternoon at the end of a 5-day visit to Egypt, during which it was received by President Husni Mubarak. [passage omitted]

Egypt, GDR Sign Construction Agreement

NC052211 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1900 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Cairo, 5 Nov (MENA) — Representatives of the Egyptian Housing Ministry and the GDR Construction Ministry concluded an agreement this evening on cooperation in the building sector. Eng 'Abd al-Rahman Labib, minister of housing and utilities, signed for Egypt, while Wolfgang Junker, the visiting GDR construction minister, did so for his country. The accord is designed to promote economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between the two ministries in construction, and to broaden projects involving the exchange of goods, services, and expertise according to the needs of both states.

The agreement also calls for greater bilateral collaboration in the domains of construction materials, especially cement, building equipment, hollow bricks, and dump trucks. It also provides for equipment to be assembled in Egypt, and for cooperation in the production of lightweight steel structures, the planning and execution of projects in Egypt, and joint involvement with Egyptian firms in building contracts obtained in the Third World. Other provisions cover cooperation in science and technology, with emphasis on the planning of prefabricated housing projects, promotion of the tile manufacturing industry in Egypt, development of building materials in research laboratories, the training of Egyptian engineers, and the sharing of expertise. In addition, scientific and technical experience is to be exchanged on ways of improving prefabricated houses and raising the standard of ready-mixed concrete. The agreement also provides for cooperation in seeking solutions for the maintenance of sewerage systems, the treatment of underground waste water, and the planning of industrial parks, cities, and entire provinces.

GDR Minister Leaves Cairo

NC060903 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0805 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Excerpt] Cairo, 6 Nov (MENA) — GDR Construction Minister Wolfgang Junker left Cairo this morning for home at the end of a 4-day visit to Egypt. During his stay, the German minister met with Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi; Field Marshal 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, deputy prime minister and minister of defense and war production; Dr Kamal al-Janzuri, deputy prime minister and minister of planning and international cooperation; and the ministers of housing, industry, and reconstruction. [passage omitted]

'Abd al-Majid Meets With Palestinian Officials

NC051458 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1420 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Cairo, 5 Nov (MENA) — Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, met today with PNC member Sa'id Kamal. The foreign minister also received Jamal al-Surani, secretary of the PLO Executive Committee.

These meetings were part of the continuous process of consultation between Egypt and the PLO on Arab and international developments affecting the Palestinian issue and on Cairo's efforts to achieve a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

Armed Forces Command Issues Communique No 2,429

JN051805 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Communique No 2,429 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 5 November 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our audacious fighters are an impregnable wall along our lofty borders. They have in their hands and in their minds all the elements of power that annihilate the aggressors.

The following is a roundup of activities for last night and today:

1. A courageous force from our audacious units in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan launched a raid against the positions of the scoudrels opposite them. In a resolute and lightning attack, the heroes of the forces succeeded in breaking into the enemy position and killing 10 scoundrel Khomeyniites. They also destroyed four firing positions and captured a number of weapons and some equipment. They returned safely to their positions with what they captured, thanks be to God. May God bless the troops of the IV Army Corps.

2. Our units in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah intensified their blows to the enemy positions using various kinds of weapons. They succeeded in destroying a bulldozer and a vehicle. They also damaged another vehicle, wounding its occupants, and destroyed five infantry positions and an observation position, killing its occupants. The enemy was seen evacuating its losses. They also dealt with an enemy group in the same sector and killed a number of them. An ambulance was seen evacuating them.

3. Our forces captured a number of weapons in the West Tigris VI Army Corps sector.

4. A tower belonging to the enemy, a 106-mm gun carried on a vehicle, and the vehicle were destroyed and an enemy soldier was killed in the VII Army Corps sector front.

5. The malicious enemy shelled the city of Al-'Uzayr with long-range artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 5 November 1986

Security Council Informed of Iranian Shelling

JN060914 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0800 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Text] Iraq has informed the UN Security Council of new Iranian attacks on purely civilian targets in Iraq. In a message to the Security Council yesterday, 'Ismat Kittani, Iraq's permanent UN representative, said the city of Basra and the hamlet of Sayyid Sadiq were subjected to long-range Iranian artillery shelling last Saturday. The district of Halabjah and its outskirts were subjected to similar shelling last Saturday and Sunday.

The message, which was handed over to the UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, pointed out that the Iranian shelling resulted in 3 civilian martyred, including a woman and a child, and 33 wounded, including 3 children and 2 women. The shelling also demolished and damaged several houses.

Saddam Receives Indonesian Foreign Minister

JN051036 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1010 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Baghdad, 5 Nov (INA) — President Saddam Husayn has received Indonesian Foreign Affairs Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja. During the meeting, the two sides discussed cordial relations between the two friendly countries and means of promoting them. Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, attended the meeting.

'Aziz Receives Indonesian

JN051310 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1012 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Baghdad, 5 Nov (INA) — Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, met with Indonesian Foreign Affairs Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja here today. The Indonesian Minister arrived in Baghdad after midnight yesterday at the head of an official delegation. The two ministers discussed bilateral relations, the situation in the region, and issues of common interest.

Talks Begin With Indonesia

JN051931 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1907 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Baghdad, 5 Nov (INA) — Iraq and Indonesia began official talks at the Foreign Ministry here this evening. Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, chaired the Iraqi side to the talks while Indonesian Foreign Affairs Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja chaired the Indonesian side. The two sides reviewed bilateral relations and reiterated their desire to promote these relations in all fields in line with their interests and to serve security, peace, and stability in the region and the world. Talks also dealt with the latest developments in the region and issues of mutual interest.

Iraqi-Jordanian Committee Meetings Begin

JN051033 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0957 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Excerpts] Amman, 5 Nov (INA) — The mini joint Iraqi-Jordanian committee for bilateral cooperation began its meetings here today. The Iraqi side to the committee is led by Usamah 'Abd al-Razzaq, under secretary of the Light Industries Ministry, while the Jordanian side is led by Muhammad al-Saqqaf, under secretary of the Ministry of Industry, Trade, and Supply.

During its 2-day meetings, the committee will discuss what has so far been implemented from the joint minutes signed by the two countries on 23 December 1985, in addition to the agenda of the higher joint Iraqi-Jordanian committee for bilateral cooperation which is scheduled to begin meetings in Baghdad next month.

[passage omitted] Usamah 'Abd al-Razzaq and his delegation arrived here last night.

Trade Minister Meets FRG, CSSR Officials

JN051125 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1008 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Baghdad, 5 Nov (INA) — RCC member and Trade Minister Hasan 'Ali met with Martin Kruse, under secretary of the FRG Economics Ministry, here today. During the meeting, bilateral relations were discussed. Hasan 'Ali also met with Ladislav Vodrazka, first deputy minister of trade in the CSSR and his delegation. During the meeting, the two sides discussed economic and trade relations between the two friendly countries and means of promoting them.

Joint Iraqi-Swiss Committee Begins Sessions

JN051701 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1530 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Baghdad, 5 Nov (INA) — The meetings of the fourth session of the Joint Iraqi-Swiss Committee for Trade, Economic, and Technical Cooperation began here today on the level of deputy chairman. The Iraqi side was led by Dr Qubays Sa'id 'Abd al-Fattah, trade ministry under secretary and deputy chairman of the Iraqi side to the committee. The Swiss side was led by Silvio Arioli, vice director of the Swiss Federal Office of External Economic Affairs.

During the meeting, both sides discussed what was implemented of the minutes of the third session in addition to developing bilateral relations. The Iraqi side included representatives from the Ministries of Interior, Trade, Higher Education and Scientific Research, Industry and Minerals, Light Industries, Planning, and Housing and Construction, in addition to the foreign economic relations committee. The Swiss side included representatives from a number of ministries.

Irrigation Minister Meets Senegalese Minister

JN061051 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1020 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Text] Baghdad, 6 Nov (INA) — Irrigation Minister 'Abd al-Wahhab Mahmud met with Senegalese Commerce Minister Abdourahmane Toure today. During the meeting, they discussed ways to bolster relations of cooperation between the two countries.

Monte Carlo: Al-Rifa'i To Visit Syria
JN051452 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1200 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Fu'ad Na'im dispatch from Amman]

[Text] Jordanian Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i will pay an official visit to Damascus in the next few days and meet with senior Syrian officials to exchange views regarding developments in the Middle East, informed sources in Amman said. This will be the first meeting between Syrian and Jordanian officials since the break in relations between Syria and Britain last month.

In a recent press statement, Zayd al-Rifa'i said that the deterioration of relations between London and Damascus had caused tension in the region that will undermine the international community's interest in Middle East problems and reduce the opportunities for peace. Zayd al-Rifa'i also called for more Arab solidarity to confront the dangers and challenges facing the Arab nation.

King Husayn Addresses Officers Graduation
JN051514 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1218 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Speech by King Husayn at the graduation of the 24th class of officers from the Royal Military College in Amman on 5 November; carried within the "Newsreel" program — recorded]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate, I extend to you greetings of love and pride. I take pride in you as comrades in arms and as brothers along the march. I am pleased to celebrate your graduation and your joining the vanguards of our righteous and loyal young men, those who are shaping the future of lofty and steadfast Jordan and are the harbingers of its triumphant and prosperous march. [passage omitted]

It pleases us to see that some of your brothers from the fraternal Arab countries are among you to share with you these happy moments as you shared your studies, training, and hard work which enabled you to rejoice together on this happy day. We congratulate them as well as their families on their graduation. We extend a greeting of amity and pride to the armies of which they are members. [passage omitted]

This occasion reminds us of captive Jerusalem, the Jerusalem of the Arabs and the Muslims, and of our usurped rights and occupied territories. This occasion reminds us that the only guarantee of maintaining our Armed Forces in a position that will enable them to protect the homeland and defend its soil is to entrench stability and pursue our work with full determination to provide these Armed Forces with the most advanced weapons and military hardware, irrespective of their sources or the place where they are produced, as long as this does not shackle our freedom and decisionmaking. Let it be clear and understood that our sincere efforts to attain a just, lasting, and comprehensive peace will not affect our endeavors to bolster our defense capabilities in terms of equipment and training. The Jordanian Armed Forces will always remain the emblem of national unity, the fence protecting independence, and the shield of the nation, as well as the source of hope which gives us confidence in the present and the future and makes us believe in the inevitability of regaining our rights and liberating our holy places. [applause]

Though the liberation of holy Jerusalem will continue to be the focus of our attention and our most sublime objective, this will not make us forget, in the midst of the direct confrontation of Zionist expansionism, our brothers in Iraq who have been building an impregnable bastion in the face of the Iranian aggressor's designs over more than 6 years and who have been protecting our honor and the future of our young generations. Greetings to our brothers who are standing fast in the land of Palestine and who, through their steadfastness, are entrenching its Arab and Islamic identity. Greetings to the fraternal Iraqi people and their loyal and heroic Armed Forces, which are repulsing the machinations of the Arab nation's enemies, protecting the Arab homeland's entity, and safeguarding Arab dignity. [passage omitted]

Damascus Carries 'Popular Forces' Statement
JN051550 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0515 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Statement by the Jordanian Popular Forces issued in Amman; date not given — read by announcer]

[Text] Out of our loyalty and affiliation to the one Arab homeland and nation; because we believe in the inevitability of this homeland's unity from the Gulf to the Atlantic Ocean; out of our awareness that whatever takes place in the Arab west fully affects and is connected with what happens in the Arab east; while the Arab nation is still suffering the consequences of the Camp David disaster — a disaster whose perpetrators justified it by saying they want to realize peace to promote prosperity and social progress, while in fact we find that their humiliating peace doubled Egyptian debts 10 times in 9 years of capitulation, that the debt's interest is more than all the Egyptian debts before capitulation, and that it is paid with hard currency, making Egypt's economic and social conditions very painful after the doors of Egypt were opened to the United States, the real and first enemy of the Arab nation;

While we are passing through the Camp David stage in which the Arab homeland has become the greatest importer of weapons in the world and the greatest consumer of human beings, for in Lebanon alone more Arabs were killed than all the Arabs who died in wars with Israel;

At a time when the Arab nation is still suffering from the consequences of Camp David, Shim'on Peres' visit to the Arab Maghreb comes as a new link in Israel's hegemony over the Arab nation and an attempt to effect a new penetration of the Arab nation's steadfastness in the east and in the west in facing Israel.

Out of our awareness of the connection between the peace of capitulation and the ruin and destruction which has spread in the entire Arab homeland — in Lebanon, in Iraq, and in other Arab areas — the undersigned have agreed to declare the following principles:

1. Israel constitutes a racist, cultural aggression against the Arab nation. It is the spearhead facing us in our struggle with colonialism, which is led by the United States against our nation and people. The crux of the Arab-Israeli struggle is not whether or not to accept Israel's existence, to recognize Israel's existence, or to negotiate with Israel directly or in an international conference. The issue of the struggle with Israel is defined according to Arab citizens as follows:

It is either you or Israel, your existence or Israel's existence, your security or its security, your freedom or its freedom, or your future or Israel's future. There can be no compromises as far as Israel's existence is concerned and there will be no room for understanding or meeting on the basis of the Zionist existence in the heart of the Arab homeland. This affirmation is not the result of imaginary pressures or positions as some frustrated people believe. This affirmation is the result of our awareness that Israel is part of an organic compound called imperialism and the industrialized West. Israel cannot be separated from them.

This stand and this understanding stems from the fact that Israel wants to place the Arab homeland under its hegemony and that it was established on expansion and cannot accept equitable relations. It knows only the imposition of its terms. Those who doubt this should look at Egypt's experiment and learn a lesson from the realities in Egypt and the Arab nation following the Camp David peace disaster. They should look at the tragic Egyptian conditions under external debts and daily pressures by the United States to undermine all the gains of the Egyptian people and to reorganize Egyptian society and institutions in accordance with U.S. will and interest, contary to Arab will and interests, thus ensuring Egypt's trusteeship to the United States and Israel and gauranteeing ending the Arab role of Egypt as the first bastion of the Arab nation.

2. The Peres-Hassan II meeting in Ifrane eliminates any illusion which some sides attempted to spread that Egypt had actually, though not formally, disposed of the Camp David accords. The Ifrane meeting exposed the Egyptian Government's insistence on bringing other clients to Camp David. The Ifrane meeting also revealed that there are some Arab states that conceal their allegiance to the U.S. plan, and that these states intend to peddle this plan by implementing the policy of normalizing relations and the plan of autonomy rule. These states have not taken measures or adopted stands on the Ifrane meeting. This is an issue which we denounce. However, there is no government, other than the Egyptian Government, that dared to flagrantly support the meeting.

The Arab peoples in all their countries, especially the Palestinian Arab people and the Arab people in Morocco, are called upon to denounce the Peres-Hassan II meeting in Ifrane and to confront the Israeli-U.S. aggression on the bases of the inevitability of the armed struggle and the restoration of the usurped rights and territory.

3. After all the roads to bilateral negotiations have been closed, whether regarding Lebanese-Israeli negotiations, Jordanian-Israeli negotiations, or Jordanian-Israeli-Palestinian negotiations, and met with the Arab masses' rejection and their sacrifices and martyrs in all the fields of honor and struggle against the Zionist occupation — particularly in the Palestinian and Lebanese arena — the door is no longer open to the capitulationist peace except through the international conference, especially after the Israeli and U.S. stands have become identical, leaving not one loophole to the advocates of bilateral solutions through which they can reach a separate settlement.

The most important condition for negotiations between two parties to any conflict, be they within a bilateral or international framework, is the posession of the power to negotiate. Without this power, negotiations will collapse and consequently become negotiations between a party which imposes its conditions and the other which capitulates and accepts these conditions. Thus, how can we view our issue with Israel, with which our conflict is one of existence and borders? The required stand on the Arab level is to completely terminate the Zionist existence by regaining the entire usurped homeland. This requires a call to end the Arab peace plan, known as the Fes plan, because at the Ifrane meeting Hassan II and Peres discusses the plan in terms of approving negotiations as a means to achieve peace. Therefore, in accordance with the Israeli concept, this peace will be in favor of Israeli military supremacy and unlimited U.S. support for Israel

4. The Arab reaction to Peres' visit to Morocco, through which Israel obtained actual recognition from the second most populous Arab state, does not rise to the level of the Arab reaction to Al-Sadat's initiative. This demonstrates the state of Arab collapse on the level of regimes and organizations. If Peres' visit to Morocco took place without obstacles, then the next Arab station, after the Morocco station, will be easier for Israel. Moreover, the interval will not be as long as it was between Camp David and Ifrane.

The Arab reaction to the Ifrane meeting must focus on liquidating the spirit of Camp David in accordance with which the Ifrane meeting was held. The Arab reaction must also focus on reviving the spirit of complete rejection of Israel's existence and restoring the spirit of the Arab summit which was held in Khartoum, which represented the Arab nation's will despite the military defeat in 1967 — a spirit based on rejecting negotiations and capitulation. With the same spirit, the Arabs must denounce the attack launched by the Moroccan king against Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir when he said that the days when those who imposed what they wanted on the Arab summits had ended and gone forever — the time of Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir. It was the comprehensive Arab will which made the decisions of rejection in Khartoum, and not as the Moroccan king claims.

5. The continued U.S.-Zionist challenge to the Arab nation confirms to the Arab people that armed struggle, which is organically linked to the unity of the Arab nation, is the first and only means of liberating and regaining all the usurped Arab territory from the Zionist enemy who understands only the language of war and force. Furthermore, the international community does not sympathize with rights which are not backed by force and does not grant rights to their owners unless the latter are capable of wresting their rights with their own power and sacrifices for the sake of these rights. Therefore, armed struggle is the only way to assert the Arab nation's rights in Palestine, to convince the world of these rights, and to return any occupied Arab territory to the body of Arabdom.

6. The continuous U.S. alliance with Israel against the Arab nation, which has been adopted by all U.S. presidents since the establishment of Israel, dismisses any delusion that the United States could be a mediator between the Arabs and Israel. Furthermore, the Arab nation's battle with Zionism and the United States is the same. It is not the battle of a single regime or organization, but is the battle of the Arab nation for its existence, history, future, and the future of its generations. Therefore, comprehensive Arab struggle and armed struggle based on common Arab struggle, common Arab cause, and common Arab destiny is the real answer to the continued aggression against the Arab nation. It is also the way to liquidate the occupation and to liberate Arab national soil.

7. The continuous delusion about a so-called just and lasting peace through directly convincing the United States or through European mediation is a deviation from the path of building intrinsic Arab power which will achieve peace by liquidating the occupation. Therefore, Arab policy must be founded on the basis that the United States and Israel are the main enemy of the Arab nation and that the socialist camp headed by the USSR is the first ally of the Arab nation in its struggle against U.S. imperialism and Zionism. Within the framework of this concept, all regimes, systems, and organizations must stop pursuing the course of settlements and reconciliations because any settlement with Israel will change the balance of power in the region and, consequently, it will be in the interest of Israel and in accordance with the Camp David accords despite any counterclaims.

8. This approach toward the objective of continued existence, dignity, and freedom will not be possible under the present state of divisions. It is also in complete contradiction with the policy of oppression, terrorism, and suppression of citizens' liberties pursued by Arab regimes against their peoples. Therefore, we condemn this policy because it is the real barrier preventing the free movement of the Arab movements. Therefore, we demand the granting of public liberties and true democracy to the Arab masses so the masses of our Arab nation will be given the chance to participate in waging the battles for their continued existence and freedom, in making their own decisions, in charting their future, and in achieving security, prosperity, peace, and progress for their sons.

The statement was signed by the following ladies and gentlemen: Hamad al-Farhan, Yasir 'Amr, Bahjat Abu Gharbiyah, Yahya Hammudah, Jamil Maraqah, As'ad 'Abd al-Rahman, 'Abd al-'Azim Abu Musabbah, Fahd al-Rimawi, Muhamad Khayr al-Hawrani, 'Abd al-Rahman al-Kayyali, Sulayman al-Hadidi, Ahmad Khalaf, Trad Sa'ud al-Qadi, Munawwar al-Rimawi, Ahmad al-'Armuti, Walid Maraqah, Mustafa Milhim, 'Abd al-Rahman Abu Jibarah, Mahmud al-Ma'ayitah, Muhammad Musa al-Kiswani, Salah al-Din al-'Anabtawi, Nabih Mu'ammar, Khalil al-Sawahiri, Subhi al-Qutub, Jamal al-Saghir, Ibrahim Khalil, Hisham Nimr, Khalid al-Karaki, 'Alayyan 'Alayyan, Sa'id Abu Mayzar, 'Abd al-Fattah al-Kaylani, Nizar Jardanah, Shakir Haddad, Muhammad Khamis al-Majdubah, Fayiz Shakhatirah, Musa al-Jayyusi, Dawud al-Zir, 'Abd al-Jawad Salih, Husayn Mjalli, Muhammad Walid Khazar, 'Ali al-Shuqayri, Ibrahim Hamdan, Ibrahim Matalqah, Muhammad Yunis al-'Azzah, Muslih al-'Azzah, 'Atiyah Bani Hani, Khalid Abu Sammaqah, Turki Haddad, Najib al'Uqlah, Khalid Haza', Qasim 'Ubaydat, Mustafa Khasawinah, Salih Kunay'an al-Fayiz, 'Abd al-Hafiz Shakhanibah, Hani Khasawinah, Sulayman 'Arar, 'Ali Abu Nuwwar, Husayn Abu Ghanimah.

'Unusual' U.S. Military Activity Near Syria

NC060608 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0545 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Text] According to press reports carried by various media this morning, there has been unusual military activity at the U.S. base in Inkerlic, which is close to Syria's northern borders. U.S. fighter planes have carried out a number of reconnaissance sorties near the Syrian coast during the past few hours, the reports add. No further details are as yet available.

Iranian Embassy Statement Condemns Camps War

NC060611 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0415 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Text] The Iranian Embassy in Beirut has condemned the camps war and said the fighting reflects Israeli policy, which seeks to create divisions within the Islamic world. The embassy has issued a statement emphasizing that this war only serves Israeli interests and that 'Arafat is exploiting it in preparation for recognition of the Zionist entity, in keeping with the actions of the Iraqi and Egyptian presidents and Jordan's king. The embassy statement said that Iran rejects armed chaos and that the security of all Islamic areas, particularly those in southern Lebanon, must be guaranteed.

Organization Threatens Embassy

NC061017 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0945 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Text] A person claiming to speak for the Black June Organization has contacted Radio Free Lebanon, threatening that the Iranian Embassy in Beirut will be the target of an operation to be carried out by his organization in the next 48 hours.

Karami Makes Statement After Ministerial Meeting

NC051336 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1155 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Statement by Prime Minister Rashid Karami, followed by remarks in response to questions by unidentified correspondents, after a meeting of the Ministerial Committee under his chairmanship in Beirut on 5 November — recorded]

[Text] [Karami] The Ministerial Committee today discussed political, security, and economic developments in Lebanon, the region, and the world. There was a consensus regarding the situation in Lebanon and anticipated future developments. It must be noted that Lebanon has become an arena and card used by more than one party to serve their interests. Therefore, it is our duty as Lebanese to be always ready to handle our affairs in such a way that our country does not pay a price in terms of its stability, unity, and sovereignty.

As for the dialogue, we have been and will remain advocates of this. We will work for the success of this dialogue in realizing accord, reforms, and salvation. We will hold a meeting at the Chamber of Deputies to discuss arrangements for the resumption of the dialogue. Under the circumstances, we must assert that we support the dialogue to deal with economic and living conditions. The present economic conditions reflect political disagreements and current conflicts in which violence and the gun are used. These issues are interwoven, and no issue can be resolved at the expense of the others. Therefore, we greatly hope to be able to reconcile the sides in a way which would lead to better economic, political, and security conditions. We will work very seriously to find the solutions needed so the people may feel reassured and safe.

[Reporter] You have undoubtedly touched upon the camps problem during today's meeting. Is there anything new in this regard?

[Karami] Of course attention is focused on the camps and on implementing agreements reached among the parties concerned. Abidance by these agreements will lead to stability and security in the camps and their environs, both in the suburb and on the mountain.

Syrian Intelligence Post Attacked in Tripoli

NC051935 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] A Syrian intelligence post in the Al-Jummayzat section of Tripoli was attacked with hand grenades and machine guns at 0200 today. The Syrians staged a raid in the area immediately afterward and arrested a number of suspects.

It is worth noting that a Syrian intelligence position in Abu Samra was the target of a similar assault 2 nights ago. No casualties were reported.

New Group Claims Attacks

NC060646 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0615 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Text] We were contacted by a person who claimed to be speaking on behalf of the Lebanese Islamic Army [al-Jaysh al-Islami al-Lubnani] a short while ago. The caller claimed that his group was responsible for the series of attacks against Syrian troops in Tripoli.

Syrians Respond to Attacks

NC060852 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0815 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Text] Events in Tripoli have overshadowed the camps war and brought the northern capital back into the circle of violence and conflict. Our correspondent reports that positions held by the Syrian forces near Al-Ahliyah school in Abu Samra, the nuns' school in Al-Qubbah, Al-Najmah Square, and the Al-Bahsas district on the southern approach to Tripoli came under simultaneous machine gun and rocket attacks last night. According to our correspondent, the Syrian forces returned fire and drove the gunmen off. They also set up numerous roadblocks under the supervision of Major Ahmad Hallum, the new head of Syrian intelligence in Tripoli.

Immediately after the attacks, units of Syrian forces and intelligence personnel carried out extensive raids and arrests in the city, particularly in Abu Samra, Al-Qubbah, Al-Ma'rad, Al-Mina', Al-Zahriyah, and the vicinity of Shaykh Sa'id Sha'ban's residence. Syrian forces also raided Al-Mansuri mosque, where Shaykh Sa'id Sha'ban officiates at Friday prayers.

It is worth noting that during the funeral of Shaykh Subhi Salih in Tripoli last month slogans were displayed in the city denouncing the Syrian presence. The Syrian forces responded at that time with arrests and prevented journalists from photographing the slogans or reporting on them.

Lebanese Front Meets In 'New Composition'

NC051326 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1145 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Excerpts] The Lebanese Front, in its new composition, met for the first time today. The meeting, held at the main office of the National Liberal Party in Al-Ashrafiyah, ended at 1330, following 2 and 1/2 hours of discussions centered on the Front's charter. [passage omitted]

Following the meeting, Dr Samir Ja'ja', chairman of the Executive Committee of the Lebanese Forces, expressed satisfaction with the new composition of the Front. He explained that the front will hold periodic meetings and said that no one was absent from today's meeting. [passage omitted]

The following participated in today's meeting: former President Camille Sham'un; Phalangist Party leader Dr George Sa'adah; Phalangist Party deputy leader George 'Umayrah; Dr Ja'ja'; attorney Karim Paqraduni, deputy chairman of the Lebanese Forces Executive Committee; Dany Sham'un, leader of the National Liberal Party; Habib Mutran, deputy leader of the National Liberal Party; Etienne Saqr, leader of the Guardians of the Cedar Party; attorney George 'Udwan, leader of the Al-Tanzim Party; attorney Shakir Abu Sulayman, chairman of the Maronite League; Dr Dimitri Bitar, chairman of the Orthodox League; Albert Malki, representating the Union of Christian Minorities; Minister Joseph al-Hashim; Deputy Edward Hunayn; Deputy Michel Sasin; Dr Charles Malik; Dar Fu'ad Afram al-Ubstani; and Ilyas Rabadi.

At the end of this meeting, the Front issued the following statement: The conferees discussed Lebanon's difficult economic conditions and the need to find quick solutions for them. At its next meeting, the Front will issue a statement proposing the required solutions. The Front will meet every Wednesday, and by-laws for the organization will also be prepared.

Cease-Fire Agreement for Burj al-Barajinah

NC051429 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1400 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Efforts to deal with the tense situation in Burj al-Barajinah camp are continuing. A meeting was held 30 minutes ago in Bassam Tulays' office in Burj al-Barajinah attended by Syrian observers, representatives of the Palestinian National Salvation Front, and the Amal Movement. The conferees agreed on a comprehensive cease-fire in Burj al-Barajinah camp and its vicinity to take effect at 1600 today. The camp lines saw exchanges of machinegun fire throughout the afternoon.

Cease-Fire Violated

NC051747 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Excerpts] According to our latest reports, Palestinian gunmen have not honored the cease-fire in Burj al-Barajinah. Zarub Salim and the Airport Road have come under mortar, RPG, and machine gun fire from Burj al-Barajinah. All the Burj al-Barajinah combat lines are unsafe, as Palestinian snipers are shooting from their positions inside the camp. [passage omitted]

The Fifth Branch of the Amal Movement's Military Bureau has issued a statement on developments in the area. The declaration notes that the Palestinians have continued their attacks on the southern suburb from Burj al-Barajinah. This comes despite the fact that Amal is observing the cease-fire. The statement explains that snipers have been hitting homes in Burj al-Barajinah, Ruways, and Harat Hurayk since yesterday. The Palestinians have also had the Airport Road under sniper fire since morning, wounding four civilians. They did this in an attempt to disrupt life around the camp and cut off access to the airport. [passage omitted]

Romanian Embassy Attacked With Rocket 5 Nov

NC051923 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] Unidentified individuals fired a rocket at the Romanian Embassy behind the Farid al-Atrash Casino in Al-Rawshah at about 2000, causing material damage.

Amal Shi'ite Militia Centers Attacked in Beirut

HK060118 Hong Kong AFP in English 0103 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Text] Beirut, Nov 6 (AFP) — Three centers of the Amal Shi'ite Militia in Moslem West Beirut came under attack from rockets, machine guns and explosives Wednesday night without claiming any victims, police said. They were the latest in a series of nightly attacks on Amal and Syrian security offices in the capital which have increased since Amal resumed its campaign against Palestinian refugee camps in Beirut and southern Lebanon.

Fighting continued earlier Wednesday around the Amal-beseiged Burj al-Barajinah Camp where 19 people died and more than 80 were injured Tuesday in clashes between the Shi'ites and Palestinian fighters. It was the worst fighting since the June war of the camps. Official figures put the toll since fighting resumed around the camp the previous Wednesday at 32 dead and 140 wounded.

PNSF Denies Threat of Military Action
NC051826 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1715 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] The military command of the Palestinian National Salvation Front [PNSF] has held an extraordinary meeting. It issued a warning afterward to the Fatah Revolutionary Council in Sidon's 'Ayn al-Hulwah camp. The PNSF threatened to launch a military action, which it said would have dire consequences and leave no victor, if the war did not stop in 48 hours. The Palestinian declaration noted that this decision had been transmitted to Syrian leaders and to the Lebanese nationalist forces.

The PNSF later denied any knowledge of this statement and its warning.

Foreign Minister Summons EEC Envoys to Meeting

HK060115 Hong Kong AFP in English
0024 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Text] Damascus, Nov 6 (AFP) — Syrian Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' met here Wednesday night with ambassadors from eight of the 12 European Economic Community (EEC) member nations, a Western diplomat source said. No details were released of the meeting, which came five days after EEC foreign ministers met in London to discuss British charges of Syrian involvement in terrorist acts.

At an earlier meeting in Luxembourg, Britain unsuccessfully tried to persuade its fellow EEC members to adopt sanctions against Syria. The call came after London served diplomatic relations with Damascus in October when a British court sentenced a Jordanian to 45 years imprisonment for trying to blow up an Israeli airliner with alleged help from the Syrian Embassy.

The EEC ambassador attending the meeting here were from Belgium Denmark, France, Greece, Italy, the Netherlands, Spain and West Germany.

Al-Asad Aide Interviewed On Relations With EEC

PM051444 Paris LIBERATION in French
3 Nov 86 p 4

[Interview with 'Umran Adham, aide to Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad, by Marc Kravetz — date and place not given]

[Text] *Liberation*: Syria has been accused by Britain of instigating the abortive attack on the El Al plane. The British have broken off diplomatic relations with Damascus and are asking the EEC member-states to adopt a series of sanctions against Syria. Do you think this is merely a trumped-up allegation aimed to isolate Syria, as people in Damascus are saying?

'Umran Adham: Before I answer your question, I must remind you that Syria just recently rejected direct negotiations with Israel and advocated an international conference under the auspices of the five great powers with a view to establishing peace in the Near East. This is contrary to the wishes of Israel, backed by the United States. It is therefore natural that those who are opposing Syrian policy should do all they can to discredit and weaken the Syrian regime to try and force it into direct dialogue with Israel. This is the context which must not be forgotten.

I have not seen the evidence, or the so-called evidence, presented in Luxembourg by [British Foreign Secretary] Sir Geoffrey Howe and so I cannot comment on it. But according to what I have read in the newspapers, I think several questions can be asked.

If, as Sir Geoffrey Howe stated, the British secret service in Cyprus intercepted telephone conversations from Syria, if they were listening to everything that was said in the Syrian embassy in London, and if they were keeping a round-the-clock watch on Hindawi, why did they allow him to enter the airport, hand the bag to his fiancee and find nothing in that bag when it passed through the British security checks, leaving it up to the El Al security services to find the bomb in the bag?

After that, why did the British secret services allow Hindawi to leave the airport, go to the Syrian Embassy, which is still under surveillance, then go to a hotel, and only arrest him 48 hours later?

If the Syrian special services were involved, why would they have allowed Hindawi to leave the embassy without doing anything to protect him?

These questions lead to another: In these conditions, can we rule out the possibility of a plot by the British or even the Israeli secret services to discredit Syria and organize a veritable economic blockade of our country?

If the attack on the El Al plane had succeeded, how would it have benefited Syria? However, by thwarting the attack, Syria was placed in a bad light and the best proof of this is the very harsh and very rapid decision which the British made on Syria.

Liberation: Although the British proposals were not adopted by their European partners in Luxembourg, all, aside from Greece, seem to have accepted that the evidence presented by Britain was serious. What will Syria's response be?

'Umran Adham: Syria had already replied through President Hafiz al-Asad in the interview he granted to *Time* magazine. I am also convinced that the abortive attack in London is a very skillful operation staged by the Israeli secret services.

Liberation: Is this not a rather glib explanation?

'Umran Adham: As soon as there is any suggestion that Israel might be involved in a terrorist attack, the Western countries refuse to listen. Aside from the 1948 massacres, we have not forgotten that in 1973 Israeli fighter planes destroyed a Libyan civil aircraft with more than 100 passengers on board; furthermore we have not forgotten the destruction of the Iraqi nuclear power station in Tammuz in 1981 or the siege of Beirut in 1982. No measures have ever been taken against Israel by the international community, and each time this matter has been referred to the UN Security Council, the Americans have used their veto. The Arabs are always the guilty party. The Israelis are always innocent. Is that justice? Is it possible to say that both sides are treated equally? Believe me, if you want things to change, the Arab peoples must no longer despair of justice.

Liberation: Are you not afraid that at the next EEC meeting in London on 10 November, there will be a stronger majority in favor of sanctions?

'Umran Adham: In view of the attitude already taken by the EEC members in Luxembourg, I do not think that there will be a majority in favor of imposing sanctions on Syria on 10 November because that would destabilize the whole region. I do not think this will happen particularly because the evidence presented by Britain is not decisive. I hope that between now and then Britain will adopt a more flexible position.

Liberation: All the indications are that the Syrian economy is in a bad state. Can you give us some details on this?

'Umran Adham: Syria has great potential in the energy sphere and in agriculture. For 5 years climatic conditions — lack of rain, drying up of underground water sources — have been jeopardizing harvests. The fall in oil prices has further reduced income and, for the same reason, the aid which Syria was receiving from the Arab countries for its arms effort has been considerably reduced. This means that some of the country's resources have had to be allocated to military purposes at the expense of food requirements. In addition, the destabilization of Lebanon, in which Israel has played a part, is forcing Syria to maintain a large presence in Lebanon and this is costing it a great deal. There are obviously other factors to be considered. I think that the situation can eventually be improved and, at the prime minister's request, I am trying to find short-term solutions.

Liberation: You are negotiating with the EEC and other countries for credit to help Syria and for the purchase of food. What progress has been made in these negotiations?

'Umran Adham: I cannot give you answers country by country because that would hinder current talks, but I can tell you that negotiations are being carried out with several European countries, Canada, and Japan for a total value of 3 billion dollars. I have also been asked by six Arab countries, including Syria, to negotiate with the EEC for the purchase of 5.5 million metric tons of food products — wheat, flour, maize, beef, milk, and milk products. These negotiations started in May and we have received several favorable replies but nobody seems to be able to make rapid decisions in Brussels.

Liberation: Surely the Luxembourg talks will make things worse from this viewpoint?

'Umran Adham: Last Wednesday the Syrian foreign minister held a meeting in Damascus with the EEC ambassadors, excluding the British ambassador of course, and asked them whether they intended to impose sanctions on Syria. All said they did not. But I would like to point out that we have been kept waiting since June. At present we are negotiating 400,000 metric tons of wheat, plus 100,000 metric tons of milk, and 100,000 metric tons of milk products for Syria. I learned last week that the decision had been postponed until 6 November. I do not understand these delays. The EEC is having problems and when it is offered 1 billion dollars worth of orders for its agricultural surpluses, it does not say yes. I was recently told in Brussels: "We are prepared to sign this deal but we will first have to see what the Americans do and we will follow their lead." Why should I turn to Europe if I can immediately obtain a good price in the United States?

Liberation: Do you think that these problems are connected with the current political situation?

'Umran Adham: I have high hopes that they will be solved. I think that it is in the European countries' interests to develop this cooperation with the Arab world, and this would be a major factor contributing to peace and stability in the countries south of the Mediterranean basin. But I would like to ask you a question in return: When you worry about the terrorist threat, the increase in violence, the gulf between the West and the rest of the world, just imagine what goes through the minds of the people who see you destroying your agricultural surpluses and turning your milk surpluses into animal feed? Do you regard hungry people as less important than livestock?

Liberation: How do you view current relations between France and Syria?

'Umran Adham: I think that despite the hasty reactions of some deputies, President Mitterrand and Prime Minister Jacques Chirac have shown great judgment in this situation and do not intend to sacrifice France's very important role in the Near East. No other country can play such a role. President Hafiz al-Asad for his part recently told me that he is very anxious to maintain relations between the two countries and that he is counting on France to play its traditional role as a stabilizing influence which will make it possible to bring about an equitable peace among the countries in the region.

Liberation: What influence can the current situation have on the fate of the French hostages held in Lebanon?

'Umran Adham: I am much more optimistic than I have been in recent months. I know President al-Asad intends to make every effort to ensure that all the hostages are released. This is now in the interests of all parties, and I think I can say that there shouldbe positive developments in the next few days.

APU Secretary General Condemns British Action

JN051954 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1615 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] The Arab Parliamentary Union has condemned the recent British decision to sever diplomatic relations with Syria. The Union's Secretary General 'Abd al-Rahman Burawi said the British measure was carried out in coordination with the U.S. and Zionist intelligence services to harm Arabs and blemish their reputation among world poeples.

These statements were voiced during the meeting at the Union's premises yesterday evening between Burawi and the Finnish-Arab Friendship Society delegation, headed by Society Secretary General Mikko Lohikoski, currently visiting Syria.

Burawi renewed Arab parliamentarians' backing and support for Syria's pan-Arab stand and explained the Union's position on the current political situation in the region.

Jordanian Premier Arrives in Damascus 6 Nov

JN061038 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1015 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Text] Damascus — Jordanian Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i arrived in Damascus this morning from Amman. He was received at Damascus International Airport by Prime Minister 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm. He was received at the runway by Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' and Jordanian Ambassador in Damascus 'Ali Khurays.

Al-Rifa'i and Dr al-Kasm took the salute at the dais while the band played the Jordanian and Syrian national anthems and later reviewed the guard of honor. Prime Minister al-Rifa'i shook hands with the senior officials who came to receive him. They included the deputy prime ministers, ministers, and the staff of the Jordanian Embassy in Damascus. Al-Rifa'i and Dr al-Kasm then drove in an official motorcade to Al-Rawdah Palace.

ADN: Al-Asad Receives GDR Interior Minister

LD051632 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1502 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Damascus, 5 Nov (ADN) — Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and president of the Syrian Arab Republic, received Army General Friedrich Dickel, GDR Minister of the Interior, for a friendly talk in Damascus today. Minister Dickel conveyed cordial greetings from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, which the Syrian Party and state leader reciprocated.

President Al-Asad praised the GDR's active peace policy and its firm solidarity with the struggle of Syria and all other anti-imperialism forces in the world. Both sides expressed their agreement that in view of the unchanged aggressive attitude of imperialism there is no more important task than that of safeguarding world peace and averting a nuclear inferno through the joint action of peoples and states.

They noted with concern that the United States is continuing to intensify its confrontation policy and its striving for hegemony in the Middle East, too. President al-Asad strongly condemned imperialism's present attempts to link Syria's name with international terrorism. This is intended to defame Syria, which as a bastion of a just and comprehensive Middle East solution strictly rejects such actions. Minister Dickel gave an assurance that the GDR would continue to stand in solidarity alongside Syria.

Touching on bilateral relations between Syria and the GDR, both sides stressed the high level of cooperation in policy, economy and culture. They reaffirmed their countries' desire to deepen the bonds of friendship and cooperation and to expand them steadily and dynamically. The GDR ambassador to Syria, Wolfgang Grabowski, also took part in the meeting.

Al-Kasm Receives Dickel

JN041512 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1350 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Damascus, 4 Nov (SANA) — At 1400 today, Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm received GDR Interior Minister Friedrich Dickel. The meeting was attended by Interior Minister Muhammad Ghabbash, and the GDR ambassador in Damascus. At the beginning of the meeting the visiting minister conveyed to Dr al-Kasm the greetings of Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers. Discussions during the meeting centered on the close relations and the cooperation between Syria and the GDR.

The GDR minister briefed Al-Kasm on the talks he has been holding in Damascus, emphasizing his satisfaction with their progress. Voicing appreciation for Syria's struggle, Dickel expressed his country's support for Syria's firm stand under President al-Asad in confronting the British-U.S.-Israeli scheme and its steadfastness against threats and provocations.

For his part, the prime minister expressed appreciation for the stand of the GDR and other socialist bloc countries and their role in bolstering the struggle of Syria and the Arab nation. At the end of the meeting, Dr al-Kasm asked the visiting minister to convey his greetings to Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers.

APS: Prime Minister Receives Algerian Ambassador

LD060059 Algiers APS in English 1029 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Damascus, 5/11/86 (APS) — Algeria's ambassador to Damascus, Moubarek Djedri, had talks with the head of the Syrian Government, 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm on brotherly relations and questions of common interest.

The Algerian ambassador was also audienced by Minister of State of Foreign Affairs, 'Isam al-Na'ib.

The Syrian press reported on these talks. On its turn, the daily *Tishrin* issued its first page the statement made by the secretary general of the national organization of mujahidin (war veterans), in which he affirmed Algeria's support to Syria.

Al-Asad Ratifies Loan Agreement With Japan

JN051948 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Law No 30 for 1986 issued by President Hafiz al-Asad on 5 November 1986]

[Text] In accordance with the provisions of the Constitution and recognizing what the People's Assembly endorsed in its session on 4 November 1986, the president of the Republic issues the following:

Article 1: The following documents signed in Damascus are ratified:

a. The document signed in Damascus on 18 October 1986 between the SAR Government and the Japanese Government on financing the expansion of the Banyas power station.

b. The two documents on giving [Syria] 29.63 billion yen in loans to finance the project.

c. The exchanged letters on defining the states from which imports can be made.

d. The minutes of discussions between the Syrian and Japanese delegations.

Article 2: This law will be published and those concerned with its implementation will be informed.

[Dated] Damascus 5 Novmber 1986

[Signed] Hafiz al-Asad, president of the Republic

Speaker Meets Argentine Envoy, Expatriate

JN051539 Damascus SANA in Arabic
1332 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Damascus, 5 Nov (SANA) — People's Assembly Speaker Mahmud al-Zu'bi held separate meetings here today with the Argentine Ambassador in Damascus Andres Geustermans and Syrian expatriate Jirjis Sam'an, founder of the Syrian club in Stockholm and chairman of the Arab-Swedish Friendship Society.

During the meeting, the Argentine ambassador emphasized his government's position in support of Syria and condemned Britain's decision to break off its diplomatic relations with Syria.

During his meeting with the People's Assembly Speaker, Syrian expatriate Jirjis Sam'an explained the situation of Syrian expatriates in Sweden and their confrontation of the hostile Zionist campaigns launched against Syria and the Arabs. Al-Zu'bi paid tribute to the Syrian community's role in Sweden and emphasized its importance in exposing the methods used by the Arab nation's enemies.

AL-BA'TH: No One Striking 'the Rock' Will Win

JN060859 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0530 GMT 6 Nov 86

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "The Syrian Rock and the Stupid Heads", Al-Ba'th says: Following Britain's abominable action, the tongues of the Washington and Tel Aviv rulers have begun to complete the prepared scenario. In the past few days, Reagan, George Shultz, Donald Regan, Shamir, and others vied with each other to launch a large-scale threat campaign and feverish military provocations against Syria. Hence, the game has been exposed. Also exposed are those who were awaiting the Heathrow Airport fairy tale to express their deep hatred against Syria and its firm stands.

It is no secret that the Washington and Tel Aviv rulers believe that Syria has always been the main obstacle to their schemes of domination, hegemony, and annexation. They also believe that striking at Syria, after Egypt had been removed from the conflict with Israel, will open an easy road, free of obstructions and dangers, so that they can reach the heart of the Arab homeland.

In its editorial, *Al-Ba'th* explains that spreading the U.S. umbrella in the Arab region and giving Israel a free hand thereis not a new issue and is not linked to the London or other incidents. This is an old colonialist aim for which they have long worked. However, and despite the accurate preparation for the designs of Washington and Tel Aviv and also despite the early use of psychological warfare, these designs are extremely far from reality because they do not take into account the Syrian masses' potentials, the matchless cohesion between the Syrian leadership and people, and unlimited readiness to offer sacrifices in defense of themselves, the revolution, the achievements, and the Arab nation's cause.

The newspaper concludes: Those who awaited the isolation of Syria through terrorizing it on a false, fabricated pretext of combatting terrorism will have a long wait. As proved daily by events, Syria is not alone. Syria is strong with its cohesive masses, its brave Armed Forces, its Arab masses, and the world peace and liberation forces. Such strength cannot be defeated. It they do not believe this, then let them try butting their stupid heads on the Syrian rock and then see how they will bleed and how they will never be safe after such an attempt. As the great Arab leader Hafiz al-Asad said, in this country we have decided that no one can strike at Syria and escape punishment.

Disappointment Expressed Over 5 Nov SDI Accord

TA060951 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 6 Nov 86 p 2

[Report by the defense correspondent]

[Text] Tel Aviv — The Defence Ministry and the U.S. Pentagon yesterday signed an accord granting Israel some $6 million to research anti-missiles defence as part of Israel's participation in the Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI).

Israel is to receive $2.5m. of the grant immediately. The agreement was signed in Tel Aviv by the deputy head of the Pentagon's SDI organization, Cordon Smith, and by Defence Ministry Director General David 'Ivri. Last May, Israel became the first non-NATO state to join the SDI programme, and since then researchers here have been studying chemical lasers for SDI.

Sources in the Defence Ministry expressed disappointment over the size of yesterday's accord — $6m. out of SDI's total budget of $26 billion. The ministry hopes Israel's part in the research will increase. This would help firms like the RAFAEL weapons development authority and the Israel Aircraft Industries, which have been under great financial strain.

Yesterday's signing was facilitated by the defeat two weeks ago of a bill meant to limit SDI spending outside the U.S.

Israel is particularly interested in anti-ballistic missiles' research because Syria has recently acquired SS21 missiles, which can reach any target in Israel. Research in this sphere, therefore, satisfies Israel's special needs while also suiting SDI objectives.

The main beneficiary of the accord will be RAFAEL, but other research institutions will also participate.

Shamir Hits French Attitude to Syria in Interview

PM060900 Paris LE FIGARO in French 3 Nov 86 p 2

[Interview with Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir by Jacques Jacquet-Francillon in Jerusalem — date not given]

[Text] [Jacquet-Francillon] Prime Minister, you have been kind enough to grant us your first interview with the French press since you took over the government of your country. Thank you.

On 9 October, the day before he handed in his resignation as Israeli prime minister, Shim'on Peres, who is now your foreign minister, gave his last major interview as prime minister to our newspaper.

We asked him this question: "Is it not difficult for a prime minister to pursue a foreign policy with a foreign minister — at the time it was you Yitzhak Shamir — who does not share all his ideas? And, conversely, is it not even more difficult to be foreign minister when you do not necessarily share the same ideas as your prime minister? Mr Peres replied: "The process has been very difficult but the result has been good.... I do not know what will happen in the future...." (Mr Shamir laughed loudly)

So, I am now asking you the same question and, more generally, I am asking you: Do you think that "Israeli-style cohabitation" can function in the next 2 years as well as it seems to have done in the past 25 months?

[Shamir] That is a good question.... (Mr Shamir laughed again) But we have no alternative. We have a cabinet and a government of national unity. We are obliged to cooperate. In the framework of our agreement, foreign policy principles were accepted by the two sides. We must act in accordance with this agreement, with cooperation between the two parties and among their representatives within the government. I represent the Likud. Shim'on Peres represents the Labor Party. So, we are going to take action together. I hope there is a consensus between us which will enable us to implement an effective foreign policy, while taking account of the limits which we have both accepted. I hope such cooperation will not damage Israel's interests.

[Jacquet-Francillon] What is the main achievement for which you are prepared to give Shim'on Peres' government credit?

[Shamir] I think that the government of national unity has so far accomplished part of its crucial task, in other words the stabilization and improvement of the state of our economy. A great deal still needs to be done and we will continue to follow this course in the 2 years for which this government will be in office.

[Jacquet-Francillon] What is your own main objective for these 2 years?

[Shamir] Well, the main aim, as I have just said, is still progress on the development of our economy, the reduction of inflation, and the creation of the necessary conditions for stepping up our economic activity.

[Jacquet-Francillon] What do you think are the main risk factors for the stability of the whole Near East region?

[Shamir] There are many factors that threaten or might threaten our region's stability. What we must ensure above all is progress toward peace. We know that the problems facing us are fairly difficult and it would be an illusion to think that we can achieve peace in the near future. What we need is to ensure that events move in that direction. This is the main thing. That was President al-Sadat's theory in the past — "No more war." And his theory was that, if there was no war, there would be time to solve all the crises. I think so too!

The important thing is to avoid armed conflicts in our region and, if we succeed in avoiding these conflicts, we will gradually be able to reache solutions acceptable to all those concerned.

[Jacquet-Francillon] On the subject of the search for peace, did you wholeheartedly approve of the Ifrane meeting between Morocco's King Hassan II and Shim'on Peres and, in your view, what benefit did Israel derive from it?

[Shamir] I think that to improve the atmosphere in our region it is very useful to have personal meetings between Israeli and Arab leaders. Even if these meetings do not produce any practical results, they create a climate which is more favorable to reviving peace efforts.

[Jacquet-Francillon] Do you think that an international conference in which the Soviet Union might participate and could help find a solution to the Palestinian problem and to the dispute between Jordan and Israel?

[Shamir] I do not think that an international conference would make a contribution to peace in our region. Such a conference would merely be a platform for propaganda, because in all conferences of this type it is always the most extreme people who monopolize the discussions.

The main thing we need is direct, face-to-face negotiations between Israel and its neighbors. We are convinced that practical results can only be achieved by direct bilateral negotiations.

[Jacquet-Francillon] Do you think that Israel's security is more effectively guaranteed now than it was 2 years ago when Shim'on Peres took over the government?

[Shamir] I do not think that there has been any change since then, but I can say that as time passes, with each year that passes, we grow stronger from all viewpoints, militarily and economically and that Israel's existence in the region is consolidated each year.

[Jacquet-Francillon] What is your present view of the administration of the Israeli-occupied territories? Do you plan to continue to encourage the establishment of new settlements, on the West Bank for instance?

[Shamir] You know very well that I do not accept this definition of "occupied territories...." It is a fact that there are disagreements between us and the Arab world, between us and our neighbors on the political future of some parts of these countries. But it goes without saying that we must strengthen the Israeli presence in these territories... and we will do so! We have constantly done this since 1967.

[Jacquet-Francillon] What do you think should be France's role in the Near East? Do you think its presence and influence in the region are positive? In particular, do you want France to continue to shoulder its responsibilities in southern Lebanon in the framework of the UN Interim Force in Lebanon [UNIFIL]?

[Shamir] In general, I think that France has traditional ties and contacts in the region, and I think it should use those ties and contacts to encourage moderates in the various parts of the Near East.

As far as UNIFIL is concerned, it plays a positive role in southern Lebanon, despite the fact that UNIFIL alone cannot guarantee the security and stability of this part of Lebanon. But as long as this "interim force" exists and functions, I think that France ought to participate in it.

[Jacquet-Francillon] On what conditions would Israel be prepared to withdraw — at least partially — from its security zone in southern Lebanon, as the UNIFIL commander in chief has suggested several times, and again just recently?

[Shamir] Our presence in this security zone is minimal. And as soon as we have the chance of reaching an agreement with a Lebanese Government which has the necessary authority in this part of Lebanon, and provided this agreement guarantees security in the area near our borders, we will have no reason to remain there.

[Jacquet-Francillon] What is your view of the roots of the terrorism which is now hitting Israel, the United States, the FRG, Britain, and France indiscriminately?

[Shamir] As you know, there are always elements in the world who are not satisfied with the existing state of affairs, who feel they do not fit into the existing national framework, and therefore try to influence events by various acts of terrorism.

I think that this terrorism must be combatted wherever it is exercised and wherever it is found, and this can only be done by international cooperation in this fight. It must be stressed that the important thing in this confrontation with terrorism is to end the support some governments are giving to terrorist organizations, because experience shows that no terrorist movement can obtain major results without such support.

What we are now seeing in the world is the fact that there are terrorist movements that receive logistical and financial support or support in the form of arms or training from various governments and states that are using them for their own ends.

This kind of support must be ended, and this cannot be done without very real international cooperation.

[Jacquet-Francillon] In his recent interview to *Le Figaro*, Shim'on Peres clearly blamed three countries for international terrorism — Libya, Syria, and Iran.... Do you make the same accusations against each of these countries?

[Shamir] I have nothing to add to these accusations. There may be other countries that provide less effective support, but the important thing is that the international community should set an example by ensuring that it does not pay for any state to be involved in this kind of affair!

[Jacquet-Francillon] You applauded Britain's decision to break off diplomatic relations with Syria.... What do you think of the attitude adopted by the other European countries, particularly France — a more cautious attitude, to say the least?

[Shamir] I deplore this caution, because the British reaction is the only conceivable one for ending this extremely dangerous phenomenon....

[Jacquet-Francillon] Does this mean you have reservations about the French attitude?

[Shamir] I have said what I have said....

[Jacquet-Francillon] At the beginning of this interview we spoke of "Israeli-style cohabitation...." Do you think that "French-style cohabitation" makes it possible to pursue a coherent foreign policy?

[Shamir] Our cohabitation is rather different than French cohabitation. It is broader and possibly more complicated. We have set limits, not only in foreign policy but also in other spheres — the economic and social spheres, and so forth. But we accepted those limits willingly because we think it is in our country's national interest to have this kind of government now.

The functioning of a sound democracy requires a strong and stable government. In our present circumstances I see no alternative to this kind of cohabitation government.

[Jacquet- Francillon] You have not really told me what you think about "French-style cohabitation" and about France's foreign policy....

[Shamir] We attach great importance to our relations with France. I must say that these relations have been excellent for some years and we hope this will continue.

We may have disagreements from time to time, but this does not prevent us from maintaining contacts which are useful to our two countries.

On this point I do not think there is any difference of opinion between the two partners in the French cohabitation system, just as there is unanimity in Israel in this sphere.

Leftists Change Format of Meeting With PLO

TA060536 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Excerpt] At the last minute, the Romanian Government moved the venue of the meeting between the Israeli leftist and the PLO delegation from the capital of Bucharest to a summer resort by the Black Sea. Prior to landing, the passengers aboard the plane only learned that they would be able to land at a small airport far from the capital because of fog on the ground. Following meticulous security checks, members of the Israeli delegation were driven to a town by the Black Sea. The first official meeting between the sides will take place at noon. Our party affairs correspondent Razi Barqay has learned that in order not to break the law, the Israeli delegation decided not to talk directly to the PLO representatives. The talks will be held in the form of a symposium that will be chaired by a member of the Romanian Writers Association. [passage omitted]

Demonstration in E. Jerusalem Against Expulsion

TA051638 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] The military advisory committee that today discussed the appeal submitted by *Al-Sha'b* Editor Ekram Haniyah against his deportation adjourned a short while ago and will resume its deliberations tomorrow. This is reported by our correspondent in Judaea and Samaria, Arye Gus. The meeting was held in the Nabulus jail.

In East Jerusalem several dozen members of the [journalists] committee demonstrated today against the iron fist policy and the expulsion. The *Al-Sha'b* editorial board sent cables to the prime minister and the defense minister today requesting a revocation of the expulsion order.

Civilian Administration Head on West Bank Policy

TA051302 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Interview with Brigadier General Efrayim Sene, head of the Civilian Administration in Judaea and Samaria, by Arye Gus on 5 November; place not given — recorded]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] [Gus] Inhabitants of the territories contend that a firm-hand policy is being implemented which includes deportations and the closure of national institutions. Do you agree with this description of an iron-fisted policy?

[Sene] I do not agree that an iron-fisted policy is being implemented. If you look closely, the measures you have just mentioned such as administrative detentions and so forth come in the wake of waves of serious terrorist attacks. At any rate, that was the case in 1985. I am referring to the serious attacks in the summer of 1985 which brought in their wake a series of preventive measures against people connected to the terrorist organizations.

[Gus] Still, only recently there have been 24 administrative detentions, and this week you decided to deport a newspaper editor from Judaea and Samaria.

[Sene] If you look at the number you will see that administrative detentions at present stand at approximately 30 percent of their number during the same period last year. There are ups and downs in the extent of these measures, but this does not mean that what you call an iron-fisted policy is being implemented.

[Gus] The local population argues that Israel's policy in the territories is actually meant to serve Jordan's interests so as to enable it to return to the territories, and is being politically and militarily coordinated with Jordan.

[Sene] I repeat: There is no Israeli-Jordanian coordination whatsoever insofar as the development of the area and security are concerned. I would like to emphasize this point in the clearest and most unambiguous way. The Civilian Administration's development plans are dictated by what we consider to be the needs of the population and by what the population tells us are its needs, rather than by any other extraneous element.

[Gus] And what about the security measures?

[Sene] The security measures are adopted based on our own security considerations and not the considerations of anybody else. Our own security considerations dictate our moves.

[Gus] Still, everything taken together somehow seems to accomodate Jordan's needs.

[Sene] I do not know who else's needs these moves coincidentally accomodate. We have no extraneous considerations on this matter other than our own.

EEC Assistance to Territories Would Be 'Welcome'

TA060549 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0500 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Text] Israel would welcome EEC assistance to the territories. Shmu'el Goren, the coordinator of activities in the territories, told our correspondent Arye Gus that the issue has been discussed in recent meetings and contacts. Israel would not object to produce from the territories being marketed through Jordan or Egypt. However, exports marketed through Israel would have to go through the regular channels. Israel would also not allow international bodies to operate independently in the territories without prior approval and coordination.

Our correspondent points out that the EEC has allocated some $3 million for the residents of the territories and has even announced its plans to grant them special import quotas. The residents regard this as an achievement because they believe it recognizes their separate status.

New Plan To Solve Palestinian Refugee Problem

TA060744 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0505 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Text] A scientific team close to Herut has presented the prime minister with a new draft plan that would solve the problem of the Palestinian refugees in the Middle East by means of economic and social recovery, following the Hong Kong model on which we will expand later on in this report. The proposal also bears the name Marshall Plan, but it is completely different from the plan bearing the same name which had been presented by former Prime Minister Shim'on Peres to the superpower leaders.

On the eve of the rotation of the premiership, Yitzhaq Shamir held initial discussions with the authors of the plan. Our economic affairs correspondent Gadi Sukenik reports from Tel Aviv:

The updated version of the Marshall Plan was drawn up by volunteer scientists in various fields, executives, and academics for Prime Minister Shamir in the hope that it will soon be presented as an Israeli initiative for the solution of the refugee problem. These experts catergorically rejected Shim'on Peres' Marshall Plan for economic cooperation in our region based on the argument that the funds requested from the superpowers would reach Arab leaders who would ultimately funnel the money to the PLO, which wants to perpetuate the problem of the Arab refugees.

The team headed by Yosef Dori'el, the director of the Israel Productivity Institute, basically proposes to relocate Arab refugees in new and modern towns similar to Hong Kong. Agriculture in our region is saturated, and the principle should be that of maximum inhabitants on minimum territory. For example, such towns — whose economy would be based on modern industries — would be established at two or three sites in Israel which would be chosen to that end. Jordan, Egypt, and southern Lebanon would proceed likewise. Each country would grant the refugee towns free trade zone status, which would be another source for economic growth. This way, not only would the refugees be relocated in a mutally-accepted way that has proved highly successful in the Far East, but it would also be possible to remove the environmental eyesore of the refugee camps along the main traffic arteries in the territories.

As said, the prime minister is keeping this notion in the drawer. Presumably, Yitzhaq Shamir will soon take some initiatives in order to prove that those who were apprehensive about a political freeze prevailing over his time in office were wrong. The scientists who drew up the plan hope their initiative will eventually be given top priority.

Ambassador to Egypt Returns for Consultations

TA060544 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Text] Israel's Ambassador to Egypt Moshe Sason has arrived home for consultations. He has already met the director general of the Foreign Ministry and, over the weekend, will see the prime minister and foreign minister. Sason's talks are linked with the start of the arbitration on Tabah at the beginning of next month and the peace process.

AL-FAJR: Husayn Speech Reveals Opposition to PLO

TA051603 Jerusalem AL-FAJR in Arabic
3 Nov 86 p 1

[Editorial: "The King's Speech"]

[Text] At the opening ceremony of the fourth session of the Jordanian parliament, King Husayn delivered a speech affirming Jordan's commitment to the resolutions of the Arab summits, particularly those in Rabat and Fes, insofar as they are directly related to the PLO and its consideration as the legitimate and sole representative of our Palestinian people everywhere.

This affirmation, however, did not conceal the essence of the king's speech — that of continuing his opposition to the PLO and its legitimate leadership, and of insisting on peddling his "development" plan in the occupied land, despite the rejection of this plan by the residents of the occupied land. This plan, with its political dimensions and aims, clearly contradicts all those Arab resolutions to which King Husayn has affirmed his commitment, including the Baghdad summit resolutions that specified support for the occupied land's steadfastness through the PLO and Jordan together, not through Jordan alone.

King Husayn's specific reference to this summit, in an attempt to give the Jordanian development plan in the occupied land a pan-Arab characteristic, is a distortion of the fact. The joint Jordanian-Palestinian committee was basically formed to gain the necessary support for correct development in the occupied

West Bank and Gaza Strip, and to achieve this development. However, King Husayn's decision to suspend political coordination between Jordan and the PLO ended the activities of this committee and quashed any claim of commitment to the Baghdad summit resolutions by the Jordanian Government.

"Pan-Arab slogans," no matter how glittering, cannot become King Husayn's passage into the occupied land. King Husayn's acknowledgment of the PLO as the legitimate and sole representative of the Palestinian people cannot mean bypassing the PLO under the umbrella of development or any other umbrella.

The only way for these slogans and resolutions to take on their full and correct meaning is to restore joint coordination between Jordan and the PLO within the framework of Arab and international legitimacy, as well as lasting local satisfaction that ensures continuation and insists on reaching [sentence as published]

AL-QUDS Calls for End to Kidnappings in Lebanon

TA051846 Jerusalem AL-QUDS in Arabic 4 Nov 86 p 1

[Editorial: "Comedy of the Hostages"]

[Text] For many years Lebanon has witnessed tragedies, sufferings, and strange events that have led to a loss of security, calm, and stability. They have also led to an absence of the rule of law, a withering away of the constitutional, judicial, and educational institutions of the state, and a termination of Lebanon's agricultural, industrial, and commercial framework.

Amid this sea of agonies, the sectarian chieftains and the warlords wrote blood-dripping chapters of destruction, including the murder of innocent people, the expulsion of peaceful citizens, and the invention of novel methods of blackmail and suppression. One of the most important of these methods is the abduction of foreigners working in Lebanon for various reasons.

This method has brought harm to the Lebanese people and to the rest of the Arab nation. It has distorted the reputation of the Arab people, particularly because circles hostile to the Arabs areexploiting these deeds to reinforce the principle of sticking the Arab nation with the charge of terrorism.

The abduction of hostages, whether they be Americans, Europeans, Soviets or Asians, is a rash, childish act regardless of the efforts to make justifications by those behind the abductions.

For example, the kidnap gangs have tried to blackmail the Kuwaiti Government into releasing some of those who have committed offenses against Kuwait's security and stability. Sometimes these circles have tried to blackmail Arab and Western governments into changing their positions on the Iraq-Iran war.

Even if the aims were noble and justified, they could not be achieved by the abduction of citizens and attempts to bargain for their release, because these civilians are not prisoners of war but victims of the chaos pervading Lebanon.

The comedy of the hostages must come to an end and those concerned about the reputation of Arabs must work to put an end to this painful comedy. Even though we may be radically at odds with the conduct of some Western countries, foremost of them the United States, especially with regard to their biased stances toward Israel and their denial and neglect of Arab rights in general and Palestinian rights in particular, this does not warrant taking revenge on the citizens of these countries.

While we utterly condemn the methods of abduction, we call on the Western governments, led by the United States, to reconsider their prejudiced positions toward the Arab nation if they are interested in not widening the chasm between their own peoples and the Arab people.

Sentences Issued for Murder of Briton

TA041854 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] A military court in Lod has sentenced 'Azam Salah 'Ali Jandal to life imprisonment for the murder of British tourist Paul Appleby last March. Jandal's accomplice was sentenced to 25 years in jail.

Herzog Visits Australia, Meets Prime Minister

For reportage on President Hayim Herzog's meeting with Australian Prime Minister Bob Hawke during his 6-day visit to Australia, which began on 4 November, see the Australasia section of the 6 Nov Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT.

ALGERIA

Taleb Ibrahimi Receives Ugandan, Malian Envoys

LD060030 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Ugandan Foreign Minister Ibrahim Mukiibi arrived in Algiers this afternoon and was welcomed by Dr Taleb Ibrahimi. He is heading an important delegation including the ministers of commerce, water resources and mineral development, and industry and technology.

The Algerian foreign minister also received Malian Defense Minister General Sekou Ly. Their talk featured an exchange of views on Algerian-Malian relations.

LIBYA

Tripoli Reports U.S. Air Bases in Chad

NC060749 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Text] According to reports from Ndjamena, U.S. forces have established a military air base between Oum Hadjer and Abeche through a U.S. company which is conducting oil exploration activities in this area. It is worth noting that U.S. experts and military personnel have been infiltrated into the area under the cover of U.S. oil company operations.

Hissein Habre, the leader of the rebellious gang in Ndjamena, has granted a concession to such companies to explore for oil in Chad.

Al-Qadhdhafi Congratulates Mozambique's Chissano

LD060331 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2115 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] The brother leader of the revolution has sent a telegram of congratulations to Joaquim Alberto Chissano on the occasion of his accession to the post of president of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

In his telegram the brother leader expressed his great appreciation for the unity and cohesiveness shown by the Mozambican people, and their responsible and civilized maturity and behavior that have thwarted the evil objectives of imperialism and the racist regime usurping South Africa that sought to shake stability and sow division and quarrels between the sons of the Mozambican people.

The brother leader of the revolution reiterated the support and solidarity of the people of th Great Jamahiriyah for the Mozambican people for the realization of the noble objectives for which the Front for the Liberation of Mozambique had fought, and the entrechment of the splendid victories it had achieved. He also stressed the need for the unity on the African Continent and the mobilization of all its potentials and capabilities to enable the brothers in Namibia and South Africa to step up their armed struggle and topple the racist regime that is engaged in occupation by force.

JANA Comments on Links With Ireland's Haughey

LD051849 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1330 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] The Irish Minister of Industry voiced his government's concern over the relations that link Charles Haughey, the Irish opposition leader, with the brother leader of the revolution, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. Irish Minister of Industry Michael Noonan said that this friendship had a negative effect on the U.S. presence in Ireland and also posed a threat to U.S. investments in the country.

Commenting on this statement, the JANA European affairs editor writes: The concern expressed by the Irish minister regarding the ties between the brother leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and Charles Haughey, leader of the Irish opposition coalition Fianna Fail, reflects the government ruling party trend of being supportive of the continuation of British colonialism and the spread of U.S. influence, which is supported by British colonialism. It is clear that colonial and (?intelligence) circles in Washington and London are well aware that Charles Haughey is striving for the liberation of Ireland from British and U.S. domination. These circles are well aware that the relations between Haughey and the revolutionary Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi will make the liberation of Ireland an inevitability. Consequently, the friendship between Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and Haughey is a bad omen to colonialists and a good sign to those struggling for the liberation of Ireland.

The editor went on to say: Reports reaching (?intelligence) circles in Washington and London confirm that the Irish people feel a holy hatred toward the U.S. and Britain. The current Irish Government's ties with British colonialists put this government in a shaky position, because the Irish people are well aware that this link has placed the country on the brink of economic and political economic disaster, especially because the United States, with the British behind them, do not give a damn about the interests of the Irish people, their territorial rights and resources.

It is certain that the Irish people are well aware that the true friend is the one who tries to free them from U.S.-British domination. Therefore, they do not see the relationship between the revolutionary Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and Haughey as being a threat to their interests, but as good and a hope, because it would free them from U.S. domination over their economy. This relationship stems from the interests of the Irish people; it will definitely lead to the liberation and unity of Ireland and the expulsion of the U.S. and British.

It is clear from Michael Noonan's statement that this friendship aims at U.S. investment when he said that this friendship would pose a threat to U.S. investments. The JANA editor explained that the Irish Government official's statements reveal a fact — namely, that the government circles linked with Washington and London are not concerned about the liberation of Ireland. However, they are concerned about consolidating and firmly establishing colonialism. The other side opposed to this trend are the

Irish people. The issue of liberating Ireland is one that concerns all those who defend freedom. The question of liberating and uniting Ireland is the responsibility of the Irish youth.

Arab Congress Condemns Balfour Declaration

LD051058 Tripoli JANA in English 0834 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Tripoli, al Harth 5, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — The Permanent Secretariat of the Arab People's Congress (APC) asserted that the ominous Balfour promise according to which the U.S. stationary aircraft carrier Britain had granted a part of the Arab land to the racist Zionist entity and was the start of imperialist-Zionist-colonialist plot to control the Arab homeland, steal its wealths and rupture the Arab nation.

The secretariat, in a statement it issued on the 69th anniversary of the ominous Balfour promise, pointed out that the imperialist-Zionist-Colonialist plot still exist. After the failed U.S.-NATO barbarous aggression on Great Jamahiriyah comes the threat of aggression on Syria, and the describing of the Arab people's struggle to liberate its land by false and invalid accusations.

In its statement, the secretariat called on the Arab masses and Arab liberation movements to work with all force and seriousness to foil the treacherous David Stable accords and protect the Palestinian camps which are being subjected to liquidation in Lebanon.

It called on the countries of the front of steadfastness and confrontation to necessarily hold an urgent meeting in these extremely delicate conditions the Arab nation faces, take unionist steps to confront aggression and call on Sudan- especially after the victory of its popular revolution to join this front.

At the end of its statement, the APC Permanent Secretariat hailed the steadfastness of the Palestine Arab people inside Palestine and the usurped Arab land. It demanded that the Arab masses and its national, patriotic and progressive forces should concentrate their efforts and step up the armed struggle to confront the vicious imperialist-Zionist assault aimed at the Arab nation.

SUDAN

SUNA: Ethiopia Expels SPLA From Border Area

JN051129 Khartoum SUNA in English 1015 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Khartoum Nov. 5 (SUNA) — The Ethiopian Government claimed that it has ordered the Sudan People's Liberation Army SPLA to leave (Belfam) area on the Sudanese-Ethiopian border for the Sudanese territories, the daily *Al-Sudani* issued here today reported.

Quoting what it called reliable sources the daily said the Ethiopian border commander has conveyed the order to the rebel forces of Col. John Garang, in response to the differences that broke out recently between the leaders of the SPLA.

Garang who was shot by one of his aides in the fighting between the warring group is currently under medical treatment in Romania and Lieutenant Karpino is leading the movement, the daily added.

The daily quoted the sources as describing the security situation in the rebels forces camps as deteriorating due to the differences and splits stirred by tribalism between the leaders.

SPLA Denies Report

NC051948 Paris AFP in English 1912 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Nairobi, Nov 5 (AFP) — A spokesman for the rebel Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) on Wednesday dismissed reports by the Sudanese Government that Ethiopia had ordered the movement to quit its bases in Ethiopian territory "and go back home."

Earlier in the day, the Khartoum daily *Al-Sudani* quoted reliable sources in the Sudanese capital as saying an Ethiopian Army commander stationed near Sudan's border had issued an expulsion order concerning the Sudanese rebels.

An SPLA spokesman told AFP that the Sudanese newspaper would do better to rely on its own correspondents for information on where the rebels were to be found.

"Let them come to south Sudan to find out...We are not to be found inside Ethiopian territory," said the spokesman for the SPLA, which controls much of southern Sudan.

Sudan has accused Ethiopia of providing bases and other support to the SPLA, while Addis Ababa has complained of Sudanese support for independence movements in the provinces of Tigre and Eritrea. The reported Ethiopian expulsion order followed a Sudanese crackdown on Eritrean activists living in Sudan.

Referring to unconfirmed reports that SPLA leader John Garang had been seriously wounded by one of his deputies after a dispute on strategy, the *Al-Sudani* said the Ethiopian expulsion was in response to "the bloody internal conflict among the rebels."

It said the SPLA's second-in-command, William Carbino, had taken charge of the rebel forces following the "disappearance" of Colonel Grang.

The SPLA spokesman dismissed the allegations, pointing out that earlier reports said Col. Grang was dead, not wounded. He added that Col. Garang's deputy was named Carbino Kuanyin Bol, not William Carbino.

Radio SPLA: 'Massive Dismissal' of Army Officers

EA060942 (Clandestine) Radio of The Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Reports from Khartoum speak of a massive dismissal of army officers by the prime minister and minister of defense, Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi. According to our sources in Khartoum the officers have been dismissed for political reasons, adding that

Al-Sadiq wants to turn the army from national to form a party army. [as heard] So far 22 army officers are known to have been sacked.

Their names are as follows: Brigadier Muhammad Tawfiq Ibrahim, dismissed under Articles Nos. 2020, section 1D: PSC [passed Staff College]; Colonel I. Umar 'Ali, dismissed under Article No 2020, section 1D; Lieutenant Colonel 'Abdullah Muhammad Hasan, dismissed under Article No 2020, Section 1A; Lieutenant Colonel Uthman Muhammad Ahmad Adam, dismissed under Article No 20A, sub-section B; Lieutenant Colonel 'Abd al-Munim Muhammad Hamad, dismissed under Article No 20, Section 1A; Lieutenant Colonel 'Abd al-Qadir Yusuf, dismissed under Article No 1; Lieutenant Colonel 'Abdullah Awad Salah, dismissed under Article No 20G; Major Muhammad Musa Fadl al-Muna, dismissed under Article No 20A; Major (?Justice) Sadiq al-Faiq Salih, dismissed under Article No 20AC; Major 'Abd al-Rahman Hasan Ibrahim Hasan, dismissed under Article No 20AC; Major Al-Tayyib Hasan Muhammad, dismissed under Article No 20AC; Major Badawi 'Abdullah Ishaq, dismissed under Article No 20AC; Captain Adil Muhammad Ahmad, dismissed under Article no 33AB; Captain Awadallah Ibrahim, dismissed under Article no 33AD; Captain Sulayman Ahmad Sulayman, dismissed under Article No 20AG; Captain 'Abdullah 'Abd al-Qadir Muhammad, dismissed under Article No 33AD; Second Lieutenant (?Sadiq) Muhammad Bilal Awad, dismissed under Article no 33A; and Second Lieutentant Salah Fadlallah, dismissed under Article No 20AG.

SPLA Reportedly Thwarts Breakout of Garrison

EA051859 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] The besieged enemy soldiers at (Sam al-Jarab), Fangak, with help fom the so-called friendly forces, attempted to break their siege but met with a fierce resistance from the SPLA forces of Korum and battalion 104 and 105 under overall command of Lieutenant Colonel (Peter Reer Koth) and were beaten back with heavy casualties on the 27th of last month. According to Radio SPLA correspondent in Fangak, 33 of the enemy soldiers were killed before the remnants were forced to retreat. [passage indistinct]

Army Kills 'Number of Outlaws' in Al-Rank

JN051519 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1422 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Khartoum, Nov (SUNA) — The People's Armed Forces have recently attacked a number of outlaws who were stationed for a long period of time in the Al-Rank area in the Upper Nile Region and killed a great number of them. The survivors fled. This was told to SUNA by travlers from the Al-Rank area, who said two Armed Forces soldiers died in this operation. The sources said the People's Armed Forces captured about 10 outlaws and 5 others surrendered.

Travelers said the outlaws attacked the city of Geigar north of Al-Rank, but the citizens repelled them, forcing them to flee. They added the People's Armed Forces attacked a group of those outlaws near Al-Rank, killing 18 and capturing 5 others, who were taken to a military garison.

In another development, information received by SUNA from the Al-Rank area says 50 outlaws have died from poisoning. Their bodies were found near a pool of stagnant water.

Islamic National Front on Contacts with SPLM

EA052257 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] The Islamic National Front held a news conference at its headquarters today in which it reviewed the developments of the southern problem and the contacts it has had with the SPLM. Dr (Ali al-Haj Muhammad) explained that the SPLM expressed its readiness for dialogue at any time and under any circumstances. It also expressed its adherence to the points that were raised at the Koka Dam meeting. He said there were points which the SPLM used to make against them, such as their accusation that the Islamic Front opposes dialogue.

The delegation stressed that the Islamic Front's stand on the problem of the south is firm and that dialogue must come from a position of strength. He said the SPLM has confessed to responsibility for downing the civilian plane. The news conference also reviewed recent political developments.

TUNISIA

Bourguiba Affirms Confidence in Government

LD051401 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Excerpt] President Habib Bourguiba conferred this morning at the Carthage Palace with Prime Minister Rachid Sfar in the presence of Minister Mansour Skhiri, director of the Presidential Office and Minister of Civil Service and Administrative Reform.

Mr Rachid Sfar made the following statement: I was received by the president and informed him that, according to the republic's system laid down by his excellency, it is customary that he should review the cabinet following legislative elections. The president on this occasion expressed his pleasure with the government's activities and informed me, in this connection, that he has decided to renew his full trust in the members of the government in its present form. He has also decided to appoint Mr Taib Shabani secretary of state to the foreign minister in place of Mr Mahmoud Mestiri, who has been called to represent Tunisia at the United Nations in New York. [passage omitted]

Sfax Candidate Disputes Election Results

LD052018 Paris International Service in French 1245 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Reaction to the general election in Tunisia: The independent list, which put up a dozen candidates in Sfax in the south of the country, expressed its deep regret at the way the campaign and the election were conducted. According to the organisers of

the list, the democratic stakes of this battle were distorted by the administration's partiality and violation of the electoral code. According to (Abdallah Chibi) [not further identified], the regional administration did all it could to prevent candidates from the independent list from conducting their electoral campaign normally. (Chibi), who is disputing the official results, has decided to approach the Assembly and the courts.

WESTERN SAHARA

Algiers: Israel Reportedly Helping Moroccans

LD060355 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] A communique issued by the Saharan Information Ministry yesterday says that 20 Moroccan troops have been killed and a similar number wounded following an attack on 3 November by a group of Saharan combatants against an observation post and a rapid intervention unit of the Moroccan invasion forces in the (?Axibil) region.

Meanwhile Jean (Zagler), the well-known professor at Geneva University, has revealed in an interview with Swiss radio that the situation in the Western Sahara is very serious. He stressed that the situation is all the more serious due to the presence of four Israeli generals who are actively contributing to the war of aggression launched by the Moroccan monarchist army against the insurgents of the Polisario Front.

We mention that Professor Jean (Zagler) has recently visited the Western Sahara.

Algiers: Trinidad, Tobago Recognize SDAR

LD031233 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] The Saharan Information Ministry has issued a statement announcing that the SDAR and the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago have decided to establish relations of friendship and cooperation between them and work for the safeguarding ofpeace and security among the world countries in accordance with the principles embodied in the UN Charter.

With the recognition by the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago, the number of countries that have recognized the SDAR rises to 66.

Communique Reports Attack on Moroccan Base

LD041413 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1206 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] A Saharan Information Ministry communique says Saharan Liberation Army Forces carried out a successful military operation on the first day of this month in El Abidar region, where a base of the Royal Moroccan invading forces is situated inside the defensive wall built by the Rabat administration.

The communique added that the operation, which enabled the Saharan forces to control the base for 90 minutes, left 20 dead and a number of injured in the ranks of the Moroccan forces and destroyed 2 arms and military equipment depots.

The communique pointed out that the Saharan forces repelled two Moroccan units as they tried to recapture the military base.

ETHIOPIA

Delegation Leaves for Bucharest CEMA Meeting

EA311210 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 0900 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Summary] A 2-man Ethiopian delegation led by Adis Tedla, WPE Central Committee Politburo member and deputy chairman of the Central Planning National Committee, has left for Bucharest to attend the 42d annual CEMA meeting.

Voice of Broad Masses Reports 4 Nov Offensive

EA041112 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Amharic 0500 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] The invincible members of the Eritrean People's Liberation Army and our people's militia have destroyed an enemy force for the second time at (Kwatit) in Akale Guzay. In the course of this offensive on November 1986, our heroic combatants killed 40 enemy soldiers, wounded 55, and captured 1. Among those killed was Lieutenant (Dawit Aschenaki). Enemy soldiers who were not killed or captured fled to Adi Keyih. Our heroic combatants also captured 28 Kalashnikovs, 1 Bren gun, many bombs, and a great deal of ammunition.

It should be recalled that our heroic combatants attacked an enemy force at (Kwatit) 6 weeks ago and killed 175 soldiers, wounded 170, and captured 47 soldiers and 145 medium and light weapons.

TANZANIA

President Mwinyi Calls for Security Alert

EA051734 Dakar PANA in English 1424 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Dar Es Salaam 5 Nov (SHIHATA/PANA) — Tanzanian President 'Ali Hassan Mwinyi has warned his nation to be on alert against enemies who can disrupt the country's security. The president appealed to Tanzanians to report any person they suspected to bedisrupting the security. Mwinyi, who is touring Dar Es Salaam region, was addressing residents of a village in Dar Es Salaam's Temeke District.

Citing President Samora Machel's death on 19 Oct, Mwinyi said the Mozambican leader was killed by enemies who, he said, also wanted to kill other leaders of the six Frontline States. "We are at war," Mwinyi said, adding that "everybody is a soldier at war. Report to village leaders anything or any person you suspect doing something unusual and we will arrest him."

Tanzania, Angola, Botswana, Zambia, Zimbabwe and Mozambique which make up the Frontline states, are in the forefront on the liberation struggle in southern Africa.

President Congratulates Mozambican Counterpart

MB041604 Dakar PANA in English 1456 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Dar es Salaam, 4 Nov (SHIHATA/PANA) — President Ali Hassan Mwinyi has congratulated Joaquim Chissano on his election as president of Mozambique.

In his message of congratulations sent today, Mwinyi said Tanzania was confident that under Chissano's leadership, Mozambique will further consolidate and preserve its independence and territorial integrity.

President Mwinyi assured Chissano that as Frontline states, Tanzania and Mozambique would always work closely together in their common struggle against apartheid and colonialism in southern Africa. You can always count upon our continued support in your country's struggle against South Africa's aggression, Mwinyi assured the newly elected Mozambican president.

While wishing you great success in your new responsibilities as head of your state, please accept, excellency, my best wishes for your good health and the assurance of my highest [words indistinct] consideration, President Mwinyi said.

UGANDA

Lands and Survey Minister Praises Soviet Aid

EA042127 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Excerpt] The minister of lands and survey, Dr Okello-Luwum, has paid tribute to the Soviet Union for her contribution to Uganda's economic development, and emphasized Uganda's open-door foreign policy and willingness to further areas of cooperation. Speaking at the opening of week-long celebrations to mark the 69th anniversary of the Great October Revolution of the Soviet Union which brought socialists to power in 1917, the minister thanked the Soviet Union for the assistance it has extended to Uganda in manpower development, technical cooperation and the rehabilitation of the economic and social services. He praised Moscow for supporting the African liberation struggle and appealed for more moral, military, and economic assistance to our brothers in South Africa. [passage omitted]

Kenya Paper Reports Capture of 2 Northern Towns

EA011656 Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 1 Nov 86 p2

[Report attributed to *"Nation* correspondent, Kampala, Friday," entitled: "Troops Recapture Towns"]

[Text] Uganda Government troops have recaptured the towns of Kalongo and Patongo about 70 miles east of Kitgum in northern Uganda, the independent bi-weekly *"Financial Times"* reported today. According to the paper, the two townships had for the past two months been under the control of rebels fighting the NRM [National Resistance Movement] Government. The paper reported that NRA [National Resistance Army] troops, moving

in from Lira and detouring eastwards at Ogur and Puranga, converged on Patongo two weeks ago and took the town after a fierce battle with the rebels. On Tuesday (21 Oct) last week, they reportedly entered Kalongo, apparently with little resistance. The rebels are believed to have scattered into various directions after their withdrawal from Kalongo, the paper said. The *"Financial Times"* added that communication in this part of the country was still difficult due to complete severance of radio links serving the area.

Meanwhile, one of the senior Army officers from the troubled northern parts, who preferred anonymity, said this morning that the rebels in the north are now applying guerrilla tactics. In an exclusive interview in Kampala, the officer said: It is difficult to say that they have been wiped out completely. Many of them are now operating under the guise of cattle rustlers in eastern Uganda, to make matter worse, most of the rebels were born in the area of operations.

CAR

Ministry Announces Bokassa Trial To Begin 26 Nov

AB060859 Bangui Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 5 Nov 86

["Press release" issued by the Ministry of Justice and Keeper of the Seals that former Emperor Bokassa's trial is scheduled for 26 November 1986; date and place not given; read by the attorney general at the Penal Court — live or recorded]

[Text] Since the 20 September 1979 coup d'etat that put a definitive end to the bloody regime of Bokassa, many of the latter's accomplices have been prosecuted and sentenced by the appropriate court of justice of our country. The former dictator of Berengo was also tried and sentenced. In fact, on 19 December 1980, in a verdict handed down by default, the Penal Court of the CAR sentenced Jean-Bedel Bokassa to death for murder, aiding and abetting murder, embezzlement of public funds, and various other crimes. A warrant for his arrest was issued on the same day at the proceedings. On 23 October 1986, he was notified of this verdict after his arrest by members of the security forces of our country.

Under Article 190-D of our penal code, if an accused person sentenced in absentia happens to be arrested prior to the expiration of the prescribed period — that is, 20 years where criminal offenses are concerned — the sentence passed in absentia is nullified automatically and a new ordinary hearing is held; thatis, a new trial. The defendant is therefore brought before the penal court as is the case in a normal trial. It is therefore strictly in accordance with the law and this legal principle that on 26 November 1986, Bokassa's trial will be opened.

In fact, an absconder is a person who was accused of a crime but did not appear before a court to be tried, who has escaped before the trial, or who is at large. The retrial of such a case is a very special provision of the law. It requires no formalities. It is applied once the person convicted in absentia voluntarily shows up again or is arrested before the prescribed period expires. In that case, once the person sentenced has been arrested, the sentence is automatically dropped without any need for a special law. The affair is then brought back before the court to be retried in accordance with normal Penal Court procedures. But this time, the court is assisted by a jury. Therefore, the retrial of the convict nullifies the first sentence.

The judgment, which will be passed in serenity on behalf of our people, will be in accordance with legal provisions and ethics.

CHAD

GUNT Leader Goukouni Reportedly 'In Coma'

AU051310 Paris AFP in English 1302 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Paris, Nov 5 (AFP) — Chadian rebel leader Goukouni Oueddei is in a coma in a Libyan hospital after a gunfight last Thursday with Libyan soldiers taking him to an unknown destination, an informed source said here Wednesday.

Mr Goukouni, president of the armed opposition Transitional Government of National Union (GUNT), was said to have been badly wounded in the abdomen after killing two Libyans.

Aides of Mr Goukouni had earlier said he had been under house arrest and incommunicado since October 17 in Tripoli after the Libyan Government switched its support from him to a rival Acheikh Ibn Oumar.

The source said that Libyan soldiers persuaded him to go with him in a vehicle after telling him he was going to see Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. But a gunfight broke out after Mr Goukouni realised that they were going in the wrong direction. One of Mr. Goukouni's bodyguards was killed and another injured, while the Chadian rebel leader killed two Libyans before being gunned down.

Another vehicle containing members of his entourage was surrounded by Libyans, and 11 Chadians had since disappeared, the source said.

Mr Goukouni himself was badly wounded in the right abdomen, and his kidney damaged. He was taken unconscious to the intensive care unit of a hospital near Tripoli and was still in a coma, the source said.

Before communication with him was cut off last month, Mr Goukouni said he feared a Libyan move against him. Shots had already been exchanged between his bodyguard and Libyan troops apparently trying to enter his residence in Tripoli.

Mr Goukouni's chief of staff, Kailan Ahmed, said the Libyans were testing his bodyguard. When they reacted vigourously, the pretext of a meeting with Colonel al-Qadhdhafi was used to make him leave his home, he said.

Meanwhile in Ndjamena the government of Hissein Habre, who ousted Mr Goukouni as Chad's president in June 1982, again accused Libya of perpetrating "genocide" in the north.

In the latest of a number of recent such statements, the government said Chadians had been arrested, tortured, persecuted and put into "concentration camps" by Libya troops. Oases had been burned and cattle slaughtered, Ndjamena said, while refugees had fled to the mountains to face death from cold and starvation. The government statement called on international organisations to take action against the Libyan "genocide".

The latest outburst from Ndjamena came a few hours before the arrival there of the French minister for cooperation, Michel Aurillac. Mr Habre's government has been trying to persuade the French to aid it in reconquering the north.

Goukouni Life 'Not in Danger'

AB051920 Paris AFP in English 1720 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Excerpts] Paris, Nov 5 (AFP) — Chadian rebel leader Goukouni Oueddei was reported to be in coma in a Libyan hospital Wednesday after a gunfight last week with Libyan soldiers, but a close aide to Mr Goukouni said his life was "no longer in danger."

Mr Goukouni, president of the armed opposition Transitional Government of National Union (GUNT), was said to have been badly wounded in the abdomen in a gunfight last Thursday with Libyan guards who had taken him from his home in Tripoli. [passage omitted]

Later Wednesday Kailan Ahmed, Mr Goukouni's chief of staff, issued a statement saying that the life of the former Chadian president "is no longer in danger."

Referring to earlier press reports on the seriousness of Mr Goukouni's wounds, Mr Kailan said: "We denounce the dramatization of the state of health of President Goukouni. His life is no longer in danger. Al-Qadhdhafi is alone responsible for any deterioration in his health." He also added that 50 GUNT members loyal to Mr Goukouni had been arrested by Libyan authorities (?within) the past three weeks and were being held in a Tripoli prison.

Government Appeals for International Aid

AB051325 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 1845 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Government communique appealing for international aid issued after "an extraordinary session" on 4 November in Ndjamena — read by unidentified official]

[Text] For 20 years now, Chad has been a war-torn country and has seen over half of its territory occupied. An escalation of misery has just aggravated the situation; namely, the systematic genocide organized by Libya in the occupied zone. This genocide exceeds comprehension and involves mass massacres, deportation of the population, burning of palm groves, and slaughter of cattle. Now the Borgov, Ennedi, and Tibesti regions are devastated. Those who survived this hellish situation have sought temporary refuge in the mountains. But they, too, are doomed to die (?slowly) in view of the situation of hunger, thirst, and cold weather, as well as the hunt launched by the occupiers. In Libya itself, Chadian refugees are being arbitrarily arrested, detained, and deported to concentration camps.

In view of the dramatic situation, the government held an extraordinary session today, Tuesday, 4 November 1986, presided by El Hadj Hissein Habre, head of state and the founding chairman of the National Union for Independence and Revolution. After a close review of the situation, the Chadian Government expressed active solidarity with the people struggling in the occupied zone and pledged unflinching support for them in their resistance, because their struggle is that of (?all) Chadians. It also congratulates the fighters and their political and military leaders who have assumed their historic responsibilities by turning their weapons against our common enemies.

The government appeals to all international organizations, especially the United Nations, the OAU, and the ICO; to the Nonaligned Movement; to all our friendly and brotherly countries; and to all peace-, justice-, and freedom-loving states to save the Chadian people from the genocide being perpetrated by Libya and to help Chad recover its fundamental rights.

It calls on all humanitarian organizations, especially the International Committee of the Red Cross, the Medecins Sans Frontieres [Doctors Without Borders], and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to give appropriate emergency assistance to the people who have been chased away from their towns and villages following indiscriminate destructive bombing and who have been wandering across the land, tormented by hunger, thirst, and despair.

The Chadian Government reaffirms its commitment and its determination to achieve the total reconciliation of all Chadian children. In this connection, it appeals to all Chadians to come under a united front against the Libyan enemies, who have now been completely unmasked. It urges the Chadian people to mobilize and exercise vigilance.

ZAIRE

President Mobutu Greets New Mozambican Leader

AB042049 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1430 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Kinshasa, 4 Nov (AZAP) — Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, founding chairman of the MPR and president of the republic, sent a message of congratulations on 4 November to the new president of the Republic of Mozambique, Joachim Chissano.

The message reads:

"At a time when the entire people of Africa are still drying their tears following the brutal and untimely death of the person whose name will forever be remembered by history as one of the most committed fighters for the cause of independence, for freedom, and for the dignity of the black man in Africa, allow me to express to you the satisfaction of the entire Zairian people, gathered within the MPR, for your appointment by the brotherly people of Mozambique to uphold still higher the banner of the revolution, which was carried away from the hands of our late brother by destiny. Please assure the brotherly people of Mozambique of our most active solidarity."

[Signed] Mobutu sese Seko Kuku Ngbendu wa Za Banga, founding chairman of the MPR and president of the Republic of Zaire

BURKINA FASO

Loan Agreements Signed with French Central Fund

AB311820 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] A ceremony for the signing of a loan agreement and three loan endorsements took place in Ouagadougou this morning in the office of the minister of financial resources between the Burkinabe Government, represented by Comrade Talata Eugene Dondasse, minister of financial resources, and the French Central Fund for Economic Cooperation, represented by (Francois Ervier du Chala), in the presence of the French ambassador to our country. (Koudaogo Sawadogo) has the details:

[(Sawadogo)] This loan agreement of 6.71 billion CFA francs will help to implement some development projects. The first agreement of 2.56 billion CFA francs will be used to finance the expansion and modernization of the Ouagadougou airport. The project includes in particular the following work: complete renovation of the present runway, extension of the runway from 2,500 meters to 3,000 meters, extension and reorganization of the airport terminal, fencing and so on. This project will cost 3.5 billion CFA francs financed by two parallel loans from the BOAD [West African Development Bank] and the Central Fund.

The [word indistinct] Sourou-SOFITEC [expansion unknown] project concerns the promotion of irrigated farmlands in the Sourou valley. This project will cost about 1.43 billion CFA francs and is jointly financed by the SOFITEC, the CNCA [National Agricultural Credit Fund] and the French Central Fund for Economic Cooperation which has granted 800 million CFA francs.

The third project concerns the modernization of the SOFICO [expansion unknown] and involves 2.2 billion CFA francs which will be used for the modernization of the irrigation system of the SOFICO by installing 26 water sprinkling systems on 2,000 hectares of land. This program, which will cover 4 years, will be followed by the training of the agricultural staff. Elsewhere, in order to bring the employees closer to their place of work, the SOFICO will build 600 houses at (Deregadou) and which will be owned by the occupiers.

The fourth aggreeement is for a loan of 1.15 billion CFA francs. In order to promote arable farming in Burkina Faso, the CNCA will grant medium term loans to farmers and these loans are managed by the credit offices of the ORD's [Regional Development Organizations]. Through the opening of a credit line of 400 million CFA francs, the CNCA will cover the needs of the village communities of the Haut Bassin region's ORD's from 1986 to 1989.

Another credit line of 750 million CFA francs will help to refinance agro-industrial projects.

GHANA

Chairman Rawlings Receives 'Flame of Peace'

AB021233 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 1 Nov 86

[Excerpt] The chairman of the PNDC, Flight Lieutenant Rawlings, said yesterday that certain socioeconomic conditions must exist for peace to be a reality. He was speaking at a ceremony at the Children's Park in Accra, during which he received the Flame of Peace. Chairman Rawlings said peace cannot be ensured by the mere possession of more weapons of destruction. According to him, the way to achieve lasting peace is to dismantle structures which breed or perpetuate injustice and oppression. Chairman Rawlings observed that the transcontinental run of the Flame will be a waste of time and effort and a meaningless ceremony if it does not inspire the feeling of love and peace. He said it will even appear that there is enough evidence to show that the thoughts and actions that undermine friendship either run ahead of the Flame or will follow soon after to the venue of the Olympic Games.

Chairman Rawlings said the Flame of Peace has become necessary because mankind has found out that it has no peace. He said since the Second World War man has talked peace and acted war, and today there is not a spot on earth where there are no hostile acts between peoples, governments, and systems. Chairman Rawlings said the government is fairly able to cope with antipeace acts and conduct at home. He mentioned acts such as irresponsibility and general indiscipline at work places, theft, embezzlement, lobbying to undermine one another, and ignoring the command structure for privileged access to higher authorities, as some of the antipeace acts.

Chairman Rawlings said it is, however, a different matter dealing with crimes and other offences by foreigners, especially diplomats. He said foreign businesses and foreigners, both black and white, are a cause of a greater part of corruption and other economic crimes in Ghana. They bribe officials and others so that they would provide goods or services that other competitors would provide more cheaply and more efficiently. Such foreigners, according to Chairman Rawlings, also break the laws of the country and use money earned through corrupt practices to free themselves from legal liabilities. A host country, he said, cannot be at peace with a guest who behaves this way. The government, Chairman Rawlings said, is aware that some foreigners live in restricted areas. Foreign missions are therefore to advise such people, since such behavior cannot make peace.

Chairman Rawlings said it is significant that the next stop of the Flame of Peace is Togo. He said the Flame should not only be a symbol of goodwill from the people of Ghana to the people of Togo, but also Ghana's determination to stand by Togo in the fight against injustice and oppression on the continent and in the world.

In a speech on behalf of children, a 16-year-old pupil of Bishop Bowers Primary School in Accra, Agnes Graves, said in Ghana, the Peace Flame ceremony will forever remain the symbol of children's appeal for world peace and the development of their

well-being. She declared: We the children of the world (?think) the arms race is antidevelopment to our generation and the future. We demand a stop to the production of war weapons, because it is only when the arms race has ceased that there can be development in the world. [passage omitted]

LIBERIA

'Thousands' of Students Protest Campaign Violence

NC051839 Paris AFP in English 1825 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Monrovia, Nov 5 (AFP) — Liberian soldiers Wednesday dispersed thousands of students demonstrating in the port of Harper City over a wave of ritual killings which they alleged were linked to election campaigning by the ruling National Democratic Party, reports reaching the capital said.

The reports said protesters burned the car of a local party official, David Clarke, and set up road blocks and forced businesses to close during the demonstrations. There were no immediate reports of injuries or arrests.

Local press reports have linked several murders in rural Liberia in recent weeks to witchcraft associated with municipal and legislative elections to be held December 20.

Local newspapers have been giving front page coverage this week to the killings and mutilations, which mostly involved children.

The independent *Daily Observer* said Wednesday that while those responsible for the killings had not been found, it was widely believed that aspiring candidates were behind the murders in a quest for "human parts (to use) for African science in a bid to win the elections."

Authorities have launched widespread searches for the killers, and 25 people, including 15 Ghanaians, have reportedly been arrested.

An earlier escalation of ritual murders in 1983 led Defense Minister Major-General Gray Allison to recommend that persons convicted of such crimes be "immediately shot by firing squad."

Ruling Party Urges Opposition To Attend Talks

AB011735 Paris AFP in English 1347 GMT 1 Nov 86

[Text] Abidjan, Nov 1 (AFP) — The secretary general of the ruling National Democratic Party of Liberia (NDPL), Oscar Quiah, has appealed to one of the country's three main opposition parties to reconsider its decision to boycott reconciliation talks among political parties and the government.

In a statement to the Liberia Action Party (LAP) Mr. Quiah described its decision to pull out of the talks as "substantial," and said a genuine reconciliation in Liberia was the responsibility of all political groups as well as the entire Liberian population. He said the LAP should point out government's mistakes as a foundation for more delicate talks, the church-sponsored radio [Radio ELWA] in a broadcast monitored here said Saturday.

"The NDPL was ready and willing to go the extra mile in its quest for genuine reconciliation," he said, adding that the conclusion of the talks was the most important aspect of the political process in the West African state.

Mr. Quiah's call comes a week after LAP said it would boycott the talks until a conducive political atmosphere was created.

Officials of the NDPL, the LAP, the Unity Party (UP) and the Liberia Unification Party (LUP) have been meeting in secret since last September to try to bridge their political differences. The talks are being held under the auspices of a group known as "Goodwill Ambassadors," with Robert Bright, former president of the ousted True Whig Party, as chairman. Three separate meetings have so far been held and party sources said the apparent secrecy surrounding the talks was one of the conditions under which the opposition agreed to sit down again with the government.

Other conditions advanced by the opposition included the lifting of restrictions on newspapers and opposition parties' activities, the dismantling of the NDPL's "task force" of militants and the relinquishing of a number of parliamentary seats by the ruling party.

In the past, the three parties had called for the resignation of President Samuel Doe and the holding of fresh elections as well as partial power-sharing, but the government ruled out the first two demands while it considered the others.

Earlier talks among the political parties organised by the Liberian Council of Churches (LCC) were called off in May after President Doe ordered the LCC to pull out of the talks, alleging it was biased in favour of the opposition.

LUP leader Gabriel William Kpoleh, who boycotted the second round of talks on October 1, has also threatened to pull out of future discussions until the opposition conditions were met.

Political observers say that the new reconciliation talks may be part of the government's plan to ban those opposition parties which have not shown willingness to join forces with the NDPL. They say the government is confident that the opposition will cause the present talks to collapse because of demands.

President Doe had warned leaders of the opposition parties that if they did not desist from what he called "spreading lies," he would not hesitate to act against them, and that "if negotiations failed, brutality would be applied."

UPP Says Ready To Attend

AB041256 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] The chairman of the United People's Party [UPP], Baccus Matthews, says his party is ready to attend any reconciliation

meeting among political parties in the country for the betterment of the state. [Passage indistinct]

Speaking at the opening of a 3-day national congress of the UPP at the Monrovia City Hall, Mr Matthews said UPP will participate in any forum geared towards achieving national unity and reconstruction.

Concluding, Mr Matthews said although his party was not invited to the on-going reconciliation talks being pursued by the "Goodwill Ambassadors," the UPP will remain committed to striving for national peace and stability.

NIGERIA

Government Not To Press U.S., UK To Issue Visas

AB041519 Dakar PANA in English 1445 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] Lagos, 3 Nov (NAN/PANA) — The Nigerian Government would not do anything about complaints over the reluctance in issuing visas to intending Nigerian travellers by the British and the U.S. Embassies in Lagos, the minister of external affairs, Bolaji Akinyemi, said in Lagos yesterday.

The Nigerian *Sketch* newspaper reported today that Akinyemi said that it was the belief of the Federal Government that Nigerians could be encouraged to spend their holidays in Africa instead of rushing to Britain or the U.S.

The minister, however, cautioned that no political meaning should be attached to the government stand because there was no justification to go on holidays only in the two countries.

Britain announced recently that it was introducing new visa regulations in order to curb the influx of visitors from Nigeria, Ghana, Pakistan, India, and Bangladesh.

TOGO

Lacle Reacts to Report on Expulsion of Ghanaians

AB051941 London BBC World Service in English 1615 GMT 5 Nov 86

["Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The Togolese authorities are not at all happy about reports at the weekend that the government had expelled up to 300 Ghanaian dissidents, against their will, back to Ghana. The reports appeared in Nigerian newspapers and the Togo Government has reacted angrily. From Lome, Edo Godwin cabled this report:

[Begin Godwin recording] The Togolese minister of the interior, Mr Lacle, in a very angry mood, described the accusations as deliberate distortion of facts and falsification of figures. The minister said in an interview in Lome that the Ghanaians who were repatriated last Friday were mostly trespassers who had illegally crossed the border from Ghana to Togo in spite of the fact that the border remains closed. Mr Lacle put the exact figure of Ghanaians repatriated at 47. He disclosed that the trespassers were made up of fishmongers, food vendors, and market women who had forced their way into Togo, anxious to sell their wares in the flourishing Lome markets, but got themselves arrested. The repatriation exercise, according to Mr Lacle, took place last Friday at precisely 1245 GMT. After due consultations had been held with the Ghanaian charge d'affaires in Lome, both countries agreed that the offenders should be allowed to return to Ghana. Mr Lacle said that Togo provided the transportation, and in the presence of officials from both countries, the 47 illegal aliens were driven to the Ghana-Togo border at Aflao. Following this repatriation exercise, it is thought that there are no longer any Ghanaians stranded inside Togo. Many are thought to have crossed back into Ghana by their own means. However, there still remain stockpiles of food on the Ghanaian side of the border waiting for access to the Lome market. [end recording]

French Presidential Adviser Arrives for Visit

AB052300 Lome Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Jean-Christophe Mitterrand, French presidential adviser for African affairs, arrived in Lome this evening. He was welcomed upon his arrival at Lome-Tokoin International Airport by Gbenyon Amegboh, member of the Central Committee of the RPT and minister delegate to the Presidency of the Republic charged with information, and French Ambassador to Togo Georges-Marie Chenu.

ANGOLA

Agreement Signed With Hungary at End of Visit

MB052010 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, granted an audience early this evening to Laszlo Marothy, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, who is in our country heading a delegation to the Angolan-Hungarian Joint Commission talks. The audience was attended by Pedro Castro Van-Dunem Loy, member of the MPLA-Labor Party Political Bureau, and by other members of the party and government.

President Jose Eduardo dos Santos expressed [words indistinct] to strengthen the ties of friendship and cooperation between the two countries. [Words indistinct] a bilateral agreement was signed by Afonso van Dunem Mbinda, member of the MPLA-Labor Party and minister of external relations, and by Laszlo Marothy, cochairman of the Angolan-Hungarian Joint Commission, on behalf of Hungary.

The Hungarian delegation, which leaves Angola today, has discussed with Pedro de Castro van Dunem Loy, who is also cochairman of the Angolan-Hungarian Joint Commission, the main issues concerning the economic ties between the two countries. On the occasion, both parties expressed the wish to contribute even more to the strengthening of bilateral relations.

Increased Cooperation Planned

MB060650 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Text] The People's Republic of Angola and Hungary will in the near future increase cooperation in agriculture, industry, energy, health, and technical assistance. The two countries, which yesterday concluded intergovernment joint commission talks in Luanda have signed a cooperation protocol covering the most significant fields of existing economic relations. Accordingly, in agriculture, priority was given to the training of production seed experts, as well as soil and irrigation analysts, whereas the industry sector will continue with programs of cadre training in automobile assembly. The cooperation protocol, which also provides for the broadening of trade, technical, and scientific cooperation, was signed by the cochairmen of the joint commission, Pedro de Castro Van-Dunem Loy for Angola and Laszlo Marothy representing Hungary.

A party agreement was also signed yesterday between Angola and Hungary by Afonso van Dunem Mbinda, member of the Political Bureau of the MPLA-Labor Party, and Laszlo Marothy, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Politburo. Before leaving the country, the Hungarian delegation was received by Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola.

UNITA Congratulates Mozambique's Chissano

MB060757 (Clandestine) KUP in French to Southern and Central Africa 0600 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Free Land of Angola, KUP, 6 Oct — The UNITA Central Committee Political Bureau has sent its most sincere and fraternal congratulations to the Mozambican people, the Frelimo Party, and the newly-elected president of the Mozambican Republic following the election of Joaquim Alberto Chissano to the high post of party chairman and president of Mozambique. This is revealed in a communique issued in Jamba on Monday by the UNITA Political Bureau.

The communique also notes that it recognizes the importance and dimension of the work carried out by the late President Samora Moises Machel and hopes that the new Mozambican leader, Joaquim Chissano, will continue the work of his distinguished predecessor, who was the symbol the Mozambican people's resistance and model of moderation and responsibility with regard to complex problems facing his country and southern Africa.

In conclusion, the UNITA Political Bureau considers peace an indispensable and decisive factor for political unity among Portuguese-speaking African countries and urges them to develop efforts to encourage national reconciliation in Angola.

MALAWI

Banda Congratulates Chissano on Election

MB041826 Blantyre Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] His excellency the life president, Ngwazi Dr Kamuzu Banda has sent a message of congratulations to Mr Joaquim Chissano on his election as president of the People's Republic of Mozambique who replaced the late Marshal Samora Machel who died in a plane crash last month. The message was released today in Lilongwe by the Ministry of External Affairs.

In the message the life president said the government, the Malawi Congress Party and the entire Malawi nation welcomed the election of Mr Joaquim Chissano to the high office of president of Mozambique: He said he is convinced that the firm foundations in which the social, cultural, economic, political and historical relations between Malawi and Mozambique were established by the founding father of Mozambique, the late President Marshal Samora Machel, will be furtehr strengthened under the new administration. His excellency the life president wished the Mozambican president good health and long life, and extended fraternal greetings from the people of Malawi to their brothers and sisters in Mozambique.

MOZAMBIQUE

RSA Commandos Said in Charge of MNR 'Bandits'

MB051718 Dakar PANA in English 1610 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Maputo, 5 Nov (AIM/PANA) — Seven South African commandos are in charge of MNR bandit operations in the

District of Mutarara in Mozambique's north western Province of Tete, according to a source in Mozambican security contacted by the Mozambique news agency (AIM).

These seven men, added the source come from South Africa's crack units known as "Reconnaissance Commandos" or "Reckies".

The source also said that three Portuguese commandos currently working in the South African Army are leading bandit operations in the area of Inchope in the central Province of Sofala.

Inchope is where the road to Maputo branches off from the Beira-Zimbabwe highway, and is an important area for the defence of the Beira corridor.

These three men are possibly from South African reconnaissance units normally stationed in Natal Province.

In the week prior to the death of President Samora Machel, information reached Maputo of the presence of South African soldiers in Tete. People fleeing from Mutarara spoke of "South Africans" commanding the MNR.

Mutarara is the easternmost district in Tete. It is a narrow strip of land sandwiched between the Malawian border and the Zambezi River.

At the end of September thousands of MNR bandits poured over [passage indistinct]

Radio Rejects RSA 'Propaganda Barrage' Threats

MB051907 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] South Africa is increasing its barrage of propaganda, military threats, and aggression against Mozambique. The latest move by Pretoria has come form Foreign Minister Roelof Botha, who has reiterated allegations made by a spokesman of the South African-backed MNR terrorists in Lisbon that Cuban troops are about to arrive in Mozambique. Mr Botha is quoted by the Johannesburg *Star* newspaper today as saying that if these claims about Cuban troops coming to Mozambique are true then tension in the region was bound to rise. Mr Botha and the MNR spokesman did not give any indication of how they have concluded that Cuban troops are supposedly on their way to Mozambique.

The Mozambique news agency today quoted a political analyst as saying that the MNR spokesman in Lisbon raised the story about Cuban troops because he had been told to do so by Pretoria. The analyst stated that Roelof Botha was now using this as a platform to make further threats against Mozambique. In Maputo there has not been the slightest indication that any contingent of troops form Cuba or anywhere else are about to disembark. The South African allegations have added to the growing concern in the Mozambican capital as to South Africa's intentions.

The allegation about Cuban troops has come as the Johannesburg *Star* newspaper also reported today that Mozambique had recognized its involvement in land mine explosions in South Africa. The newspaper claimed that Mozambique had accepted that two guerrillas of the ANC, allegedly entering Transvaal Province from Mozambique, had placed the land mine which killed a South African soldier near Barberton on Sunday. The Mozambican Government today categorically denied the newspaper claims, adding that the authorities in Mozambique have not even received any official information from the South African Government on this matter. It is widely believed that Pretoria is increasing its threats as a pretext for new aggression against Mozambique.

This mounting anti-Mozambique campaign by Pretoria has also come amid revelations by South African sources that a concentration of South Africa's special forces took place in the eastern Transvaal Province just over 2 weeks ago. This information, confirmed to the Mozambique news agency by a source in Mozambican security, indicates that the military airport at Nelspruit has been strengthened with a squadron of mach 2 Impala fighter-bombers. Impalas were used by South Africa to attack Matola, near Maputo, in May 1983. While the squadron of Impalas arrived at the Nelspruit military airport, a squadron of Puma transport helicopters was stationed at the town's civilian airfield. Each of these helicopters can carry 17 soldiers. The airport at the nearby border town of Komatipoort has also been strengthened and the town's barracks have received troops from the Special Reconaissance Commando Force, usually known as the "Reckies" in South Africa. Fresh infantry units as well as Eland and Ratel armored cars were also sent in. Troop movements and warplane maneuvers also increased near the border with Mozambique. All these military maneuvers took place during the period immediately preceding the tragic air crash in which President Samora Machel was killed, and around this period commando units were also infiltrated into Mozambique.

In another recent development, on Monday the scheduled flight to Maputo by South African Airways didn't show up, allegedly for technical reasons. The last time that this happened was on 23 May in 1983 and before that in January 1981, both occasions on which South Africa's Armed Forces attacked residential and industrial areas near the Mozambican capital.

Meanwhile a source in Mozambican security today told the Mozambique news agency that seven South African commandos, belonging to the Reckies' crack units, are in charge of MNR terrorist operations in the northwestern Province of Tete. Three Portuguese commandos, currently working in the South African Army, are also leading bandit actions in the area of Inchope in Sofala Province along the vital Beira-Zimbabwe highway.

NAMIBIA

Government Parties Find Little Ovambo Support

MB051056 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0924 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Windhoek, Nov 5, SAPA — The SWA/Namibian Transitional Government parties had virtually no support among the

territory's largest population group in Ovambo, an ethnologist of the University of the North, Professor J. S. Malan, wrote in the latest issue of the Africa Institute bulletin.

The Ovambo group comprises about 500,000 of the territory's 1.1 million people.

Prof Malan concluded that an election in the Ovambo region would be a contest between SWAPO, with an estimated total support of 60 per cent, and the Christian Democratic Action Social Justice (CDA) of the Ovambo administration chairman, Mr Peter Kalangula, with an estimated support of 17 per cent.

The Democratic Turnhalle Alliance-affiliated National Democratic Party [NDP] in Ovambo and the SWAPO-Democrats [SWAPO-D] of Mr Andreas Shipanga "are not factors in Ovambo politics."

Both parties are represented in the SWA/Namibian Transitional Government.

Prof Malan reported that support for the DTA in Ovambo had declined since 1980 over unfulfilled election promises, while SWAPO-D had failed to make any impact.

"The NDP enjoys less than three per cent support in Ovambo and SWAPO-D only about 0.3 per cent."

The professor, who surveyed political support in Ovambo in April and May this year, listed the following estimates of political loyalties in the region:

— Trained members of SWAPO's military wing, PLAN [People's Liberation Army of Namibia], 1.5 per cent;

— Influenced by SWAPO's revolutionary dogma, 8.5 per cent;

— Intimidated SWAPO supporters, 10 per cent;

— Popular support for SWAPO, 40 per cent;

— Neutral, 20 per cent;

— CDA, 17 per cent; and

— Other parties, three per cent.

SOUTH AFRICA

Pik Botha Denies Crocker Charge of Supporting MNR

MB052037 Johannesburg Television Service in Afrikaans 1800 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] The U.S. assistant secretary for African affairs has accused South Africa of having breached the agreement it reached with Mozambique that it would not supply weapons to the MNR. Dr Chester Crocker said in Nairobi that his government believes that South Africa has violated the Nkomati accord by its support and association with Renamo.

Foreign Minister Pik Botha, in reaction to Dr Crocker's allegations, said it was not the first time that the U.S. has voiced similar allegations. Dr Crocker ought to know that the South African Government has categorically denied these allegations as baseless. In the past, the U.S. Government said it could not publicly disclose its sources for its allegations, but this is not good enough. If allegations are made, corresponding evidence must be provided.

Pik Botha Warns Against Cubans in Mozambique

MB051900 Johannebsurg THE STAR in English 5 Nov 86 p 1

[Text] Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha warned today that if reports were true that Cuban troops were to be used in Mozambique, tension in the southern African region would be increased.

Maputo is understood to have admitted that two ANC insurgents from Mozambique were responsible for the landmine which claimed the life of a soldier near Barberton this week.

South Africa is reported to have received an assurance that everything would be done to prevent further incidents.

Strong warnings were issued recently by Minister of Defence Mr Magnus Malan in the wake of landmine incidents which have claimed 12 lives this year.

The South African Government is cautious about the election of Foreign Minister Mr Joaquim Chissano as the new Mozambican President.

Radio Sees Reform Progress in Cabinet Changes

MB060523 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] When asked on Tuesday whether his new cabinet would help him progress on the road to reform, President P.W. Botha replied: That was the whole theme of what I said to you this afternoon. He referred to the rationalization of ministries and the increase in the number of deputy ministers to achieve more efficient administration. In fact, the changes announced this week amount to a major reorganization of executive functions at the highest level of government — both to reflect progress already made in reform and to put in place appropriate structures for handling further developments.

In this connection the reorganization signals an important advance in the focus of the reform program. Since the introduction of the tricameral Parliament — accommodating coloreds and Indians in central government — government and political leaders have been overwhelmingly occupied with the complexities of black political rights and socioeconomic mobility. It has been an awesome task of negotiation and investigations into every sphere of social life. Some of the results of the studies have already become apparent in a variety of reform initiatives, from the abolition of influx control to the devolution of increasing

number of governmental functions to provincial and local authorities.

What seems clear from the latest ministerial changes is that the program is moving into the next stage, that of concentrated development action. This is reflected in the nature of appointments of additional deputy ministers to key departments. Dr Gerrit Viljoen's Department of Education and Development, for example, gains a second deputy minister to take charge specifically of development aid. Foreign affairs gains a second deputy minister to concentrate inter alia on the independent black homelands. Also, in the all-important Department of Constitutional Development and Planning, development planning as a separate section will henceforth be headed by its own director general. Mr Chris Heunis' department has already launched the process of devolution of administrative powers with the recent transfer of a wide range of functions to the provincial authorities, and the further reorganization of his department will undoubtedly sharpen the focus on the practical implementation of the development program that lies ahead.

Various authorities have pointed out that the most urgent task with which South Africa is faced is the socioeconomic development of its disadvantaged communities. People like Mr Harry Oppenheimer, former chairman of Anglo American, believe it should actually have a higher priority than the political aspects of reform. Insofar as the reorganization of the decision-making apparatus of government is a response to that need,it is to be welcomed.

Some Mozambican Miners May Be Allowed To Stay

MB051457 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1401 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Johannesburg Nov 5 SAPA — Discussions are continuing between the Chamber of Mines and the South African Government on the position of Mozambican mineworkers following the official suspension placed on the engagement of Mozambican nationals last month, the Chamber said in a statement to SAPA today.

A Chamber spokesman said another meeting with government representatives would be held on November 17. He added he was optimistic that some arrangement might be possible with the government to permit some long-serving or highly skilled Mozambicans to return to the mines in order to prevent prejudice to the mines and the workers concerned. As a result of previous negotiations, some 750 Mozambican workers, who had been recruited at the time of the government's suspension but who had not left Mozambique, were subsequently allowed to take up jobs on South African mines, the Chamber said.

Koornhof Reportedly New Envoy to Washington

MB060702 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0600 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Text] Piet Koornhof is to be South Africa's new ambassador to Washington. The *Business Day* newspaper reports the outgoing chairman of the President's Council will move to Washington shortly after the arrival in Pretoria of the first black U.S. ambassador to South Africa, Edward Perkins. Mr Perkins is due in the country later this month.

The paper reports there is no indication of what outgoing South African Ambassador Herbert Beukes will do back in South Africa, but he is likely to fill a senior foreign affairs post. Mr Koornhof's term in the United States is likely to be tougher than those faced by any of his predecessors. The Democrats now control both houses of Congress, disinvestment calls are continuing, and President Reagan has only 2 years left in the White House.

No Confirmation of Appointment

MB061009 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0917 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Text] Pretoria Nov 6 SAPA — A spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs said in Pretoria today no official statement had been issued that the chairman of the President's Council, Dr Piet Koornhof, had been appointed South Africa's new ambassador to Washington.

News reports today said Dr Koornhof would replace Mr Herbert Beukes, but did not indicate thier source of information. According to the reports, the United States Government had indicated there would be no problems with Dr Koornhof's appointment to Washington.

When the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, announced his new cabinet on Tuesday, he said Dr Koornhof had agreed to accept "an important foreign post." Because "international negotiations were still in progress on the appointment," he could not be more specific.

ANC Calls for Black Boycott of Economic Summit

MB051827 Dakar PANA in English 1720 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Excerpt] Lusaka, 5 Nov (PANA) — The African National Congress (ANC) has today in London urged the South African black business community not to attend the economic summit scheduled for Friday in the country's capital.

In a press statement released in London and made available to the Pan-African News Agency (PANA) in Lusaka, the ANC spokesman, Mr Tom Sebina, said instead of a meeting with South Africa's state president there was a greater need for his countrymen to increase meaningful communication among themselves.

The ANC statement also said that the country's white minority regime is not keen on any meaningful talks with the genuine representatives of the people, except those who agree with it.

Mr Sebina noted that any discussions the regime may hold with those who do not oppose it would only be intended to give the impression of interest in a dialogue in order to buy time to continue and entrench old policies.

He further said that the ANC had noted "with interest" the increased political public statements issued by the business people and their organisations in the recent past.

"We have entertained the hope that this marked the beginning of a process which would lead to the serious involvement of the business community in the efforts of the majority of our people to end apartheid."

The ANC spokesman cautioned that it would be "most unfortunate" for black South African business [words indistinct] themselves to be diverted from the African majority's course and be "used to improve the public image of the regime which has plunged our country into a deep crisis." [passage omitted]

ANC's Tambo Interviewed on Regional Tension

MB041912 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Report on "exclusive interview" with ANC President Oliver Tambo by unidentified reporter on the "Indaba" program in Maputo; date not given — recorded]

[Text] [Tambo] There has been tension in this region for some time now. Instead of peace, it has been tension all the time. This tension is now mounting. It will continue to mount. The fatality of these threats made by the Pretoria regime against the independent states of southern Africa has climaxed in the killing of President Samora Machel. That is just the beginning of new and bigger tensions in the region. So tension is escalating and it is tension that involves on the one hand the apartheid regime, and on the other the people of South Africa, the people's governments, the independent, sovereign countries of this region. That tension will explode from time to time, until — and that may happen much sooner than most people think — the explosion embraces the entire region.

The death of President Machel is attributed to the South African regime. They are to blame; they have caused it; they have created the conditions in which it occurred; they manipulated and brought about his death. That is the truth. If they don't like the truth, we can't help them, because this truth is being told openly by all the people who know what they have been doing in this region, (?by) all the people who have heard them make these threats, all the people who are aware of their wish to bring about the collapse of Mozambique. It is being made on the basis of irrefutable facts. The threat that is now being made against Zambia and Zimbabwe is simply part of the process of escalation of tension.

The region, as I have said, will be in a state of continually mounting tension. The MNR threat, or so-called declaration of war, is simply part of the situation of undeclared war. Whether the MNR is at war with Mozambique, it is... [changes thought] or should I say, when the MNR is fighting Mozambique, it is fighting the people of this region, it is fighting Zimbabwe. It has already declared war on Zimbabwe by the war it is waging on Mozambique. So, that declaration of war, so-called, adds nothing to the situation, but it is also significant because it is precisely the language of Malan, the language of the Pretoria regime. The MNR has always been speaking and acting the language of aggression, which is the language of Pretoria.

So all we can say is that what is happening in this region is what leaders of this region have warned in their appeals for intervention by the international community, by way of assistance to the Frontline States to enable them to withstand the aggression from Pretoria and by way of assisting the ANC, the liberation struggle in South Africa, to destroy this region. We have reached a point of great significance, when a head of state is killed in the context of threats of aggression, and more threats against mroe leaders are being made. What does Malan want us to understand about what is about to happen to Prime Minister Mugabe or President Kaunda? Yet it is not going to be the case that Pretoria will be doing all the aggressions and the rest of us doing all the dying.

When Malan talks about Mozambique being about to collapse, it was not Mozambique that is about to collapse. It is the apartheid regime that is about to collapse, it is the apartheid system that is about to collapse. And it will collapse. The viciousness, the brutality which Pretoria is now deploying within South Africa and without, is consistent only with the reality that apartheid is facing its demise.

[Reporter] Would it be the final (?repatriation) of workers in South Africa as part and parcel of the (?destabilization) of neighboring states by South Africa?

[Tambo] It most certainly is. Like the rest of the aggressive stands that South Africa is now adopting, the threat against mine workers from neighboring countries is South Africa's reaction to the growing pressures that are building up within South Africa and from without. It is an act of desperation. The imposition of sanctions, the growing sanctions movement which is increasingly making itself felt by the apartheid system and the fact that this movement is growing and (?following) a definite a crisis confronting the apartheid regime in the very near future, all this is driving the regime to acts of desperation. But desperation or not, our workers have already indicated that they will not sit idly by while the rest of them are being victimized. They will act in defense of their colleagues. This is what the rest of the people of South Africa will do. We will not sit idly by while our brothers in the rest of the region are being subjected to subversion and (?callousness), to killing and bondage. We ourselves will rise up against this system more united by the bood of Machel than ever before. Our women, our youth, the entire trade union movement, and all our workers, the churches, people of all races who are in the struggle against the apartheid system, have a new challenge which will show (?later). South Africa will realize that what it has done to the Mozambican people is destined to compound its problems as nothing else could. The struggle ahead is a struggle that will unite in action the people of South Africa, the people of Mozambique, the people of Zimbabwe, the people of Botswana, Zambia, Namibia, Angola. This action against Mozambican miners will be responded to by the workers of the entire region. For we have no alternative, there is no other road to peace apart from ridding this continent from the inhumanity of the apartheid system. That is why we in South Africa have a special responsibility today. For, in the final analysis, we are the ones who must make the biggest sacrifice of all, with ourselves destroying the monster so that all our people in Africa will know peace and the

international community will have been rid of a crime against humanity.

[Reporter] Comrade President, the South Africa Government has accused Mozambique of involvement in the military campaign against that regime. It has stated that, for instance, (?some) of the ANC leaders, like Joe Slovo, are operating from this country. Do you have any response to that?

[Tambo] The accusation is a pretext for committing aggression against the people and the Government of Mozambique. It is nothing short of [words indistinct] to allege that the ANC has camps and bases in Mozambique. They have always done this to create an excuse for committing a crime against the sovereignty of African states. We have thrown out this kind of excuse. For example, Pretoria goes to attack Lesotho in 1982. They said there were bases in Lesotho. They knew perfectly well there were no bases. And so now they are (?finding a) Slovo in every household in Mozambique. [words indistinct] They know that is not true. [words indistinct] this kind of excuse Pretoria [words indistinct] killing innocent people. It is the way of the fascist. The fascist is never without an excuse for committing a crime.

They have accused the countries of this region of harboring the ANC. Anyone who is ANC [words indistinct]. They know we are not being harbored. We are living in African countries by permission granted to us by those countries in the exercise of their sovereignty. They are not harboring us. But if they are harboring us because we are fighting the regime, so the regime is (?also) harboring us, because we are also in South Africa. The majority of our people who are fighting the apartheid regime are in South Africa. Who is doing the most harboring? I believe the conscious world, the world that is conscious of the ways of the criminals that rule Pretoria, has become accustomed to their methods. There need no event to (?facilitate) acts of aggression; they create the event. And we must expect them to create more events. The point is that when they want to commit aggression they do so. Anything that sounds like an excuse for the [words indistinct]. There is no excuse [words indistinct]. They don't need an excuse. They are satisfied, they are happy with their lies [words indistinct]. That is why they are not believed when they say they are not responsible for the death of President Samora Machel. They have lied so much that the world understands their language perfectly [words indistinct] will believe because they want to believe that Slovo (?has his) base in Mozambiquetherefore Mozambique must be responsible — only those who accept as true their own lies.

Newspaper Cites Report on ANC's Communist Links

MB030710 Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 2 Nov 86 p 14

["Just Where Does the ANC Stand?" — by Michael Morris]

[Text] Claims that the African National Congress is a Soviet surrogate have been boosted by a new report warning that victory for the militant movement will be the downfall of capitalism and Western democracy in South Africa.

It argues that, if the ANC should come to power and apply present policies, the mineral-rich and strategically important South Africa would fall within the Soviet sphere and the anti-Western camp.

The report, to be published on Thursday by the Institute for the Study of Terrorism, makes a close comparison of statements made by the ANC, the South African Communist Party (SACP) and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU), and claims this demonstrates that the "ideologies, policies, aims and tactics of the three organisations are closely similar."

It has been compiled by Belfast-born Keith Campbell, who graduated in international relations at the University of the Witwatersrand and is now on the staff of the Institute for the Study of Terrorism, an independent organisation considered to lean towards the Right.

Tracing the history of the SACP and the ANC, the report says the most important and far-reaching directive from Moscow came in 1927 where South African communists were instructed that the ultimate objective should be the creation of a "black republic."

In pursuit of this, the communists set about taking control of the ANC through a process of "entry-ism."

The reactions of past South African governments, it contends, helped deliver the ANC into the arms of the communists, but dismisses the idea that the ANC was forced to adopt the armed struggle by white intransigence.

The armed struggle, it says, was prescribed by the Soviet Union.

It claims that the SACP established the armed wing, Umkhonto We Sizwe, and appointed Nelson Mandela as its leader.

Since 1985, the report says, all members of the ANC's executive committee have been active supporters of the Communist Party, while its military wing is regularly trained in terrorist camps in Libya, Angola and Tanzania, where they are armed and equipped by the Soviet Union and East Germany. Promising cadets are sent to Cuba or the Soviet Union itself.

It warns that while an international campaign to have the ANC recognised as the natural ruling party of a non-racial South Africa is gathering strength, the Western powers are ignoring other black organisations which want to bring about change without violence and who are not communist in aim or constitution.

Comparing speeches and original texts from the ANC, SACP and the Soviet Union, the report finds: "While the ANC does not openly claim to be a Marxist-Leninist movement and presents itself as a popular mass movement, the Marxist model is freely applied in its analysis of society, the class struggle and the leading role of the working class.

"The ANC concept of people's democracy based on the principles

of the Freedom Charter represents a phase preceding a proletarian dictatorship — a system remote from Western democracy.

"The South African Communist Party provides the Soviet Union with an effective policy channel into the SACP/ANC liberation alliance.

"The ANC follows Soviet foreign policy guidelines, opposing the United States on every major policy issue while siding with the Soviet Union.

"The ANC's adoption of the standard Soviet concept of a national democracy excludes any original formula for a South African solution — and the goal is thus a one-party communist state.

"The armed struggle is, in Leninist terms, an integral tactical option to be used with the assumption that all methods are valid to bring about a national revolution and a people's democracy."

The report finds that it is not unreasonable to conclude that the Freedom Charter might have been constructed to provide an opening for the late imposition of a communist programme in South Africa.

Chairman of the Institute for the Study of Terrorism, Lord Chalfont, an outspoken critic of the British Government's recent contacts with the ANC — says in a foreword to the report:

"One of the myths carefully fostered by organs of progressive opinion in Britain is that the ANC is a straightforward nationalist movement, dedicated to the peaceful establishment of majority rule in South Africa. Nothing, in fact, could be further from the truth.

"Arguably, the issue of apartheid in South Africa is now settled.

"Most reasonable politicians in the Republic have accepted the fact that apartheid is an obsolete political system which must in time be dismantled, giving place to broader political representation for all the people of the country.

"The important issue therefore is: What kind of society and what kind of government will eventually emerge?

"This report indicates that if the ANC has its way it will be a one-party, communist-dominated State, and like most regimes which gain power by terror it is likely to perpetuate itself by the same means."

Director of the institute, Jullian Becker, says the Western alliance is courting disaster if it fails to recognise the ANC's communist links.

New Law and Order Minister on Security Agenda

MB061003 Johannesburg Television Service in Afrikaans 1830 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Interview with Minister of Law and Order-Designate Adriaan Vlok by Ruda Landman on the "Network" program — live]

[Text] [Landman] Mr Adriaan Vlok will become the minister of law and order as of 1 December. He is not new to this portfolio. Following a few years as deputy minister he now has the opportunity to do the job himself. Mr Vlok is in contact with us from Pretoria. Good evening and welcome.

[Vlok] Good evening.

[Landman] Since the beginning of the unrest, the image of the police has come under scrutiny, so much so, in fact, that in some circles they are seen as instruments of government policy instead of as maintaining law and order. Can this be remedied, and how would you go about it?

[Vlok] I think it can be corrected. But if I can look into the reasons, one of the reasons why it is like that is because our country is involved in a revolutionary war. And it is the objective of our enemies to distort the image of our security forces among ordinary people. I am saying it is one of the reasons. There are also other reasons. The police were the people who over many years enforced unpopular legislation and justly or unjustly the perception was created that they are the instruments who should implement this legislation.

[Landman] You have mentioned the Defence Force. It is also a point of criticism that the distinction between the police on the one hand and the security forces on the other hand in South Africa is growing vague. What do you say to that?

[Vlok] I do not think it is growing vague. The main task of the police is still to fight crime, with the combating of the revolutionary onslaught as part of their task, while the Defense Force defends the borders of our country. But at present we are involved in a revolutionary war, and we have to use all means at our disposal to withstand this war which is being fought against us in all areas. That is why the Defense Force acts in a supporting role to the police.

[Landman] You were quoted in a morning newspaper this morning as saying that the police force stands between South Africa and its enemies. That is not exactly the traditional view on the role of the police, is it?

[Vlok] The police force and the Defense Force stand between the enemies of this country, and the violence which may befall us if we do not use the security forces — of which the police are part — against them.

[Landman] One aspect which counted strongly against the police and generally against the image of South Africa is the detention of minor children. Can one do something about that?

[Vlok] I am very sorry when we have to detain a minor. But we have detained minors arrested while throwing petrol bombs at security forces or at ordinary private houses. It is a heartbreaking story which must be corrected as soon as possible, I believe. It should be treated with the necessary sensitivity. I would like to give the assurance that the police will not detain a minor unnecessarily. It is our wish that all minors in this country, it does not matter whether they are white, black, or colored, should remain at home as part of a happy family. But if a minor

does wrong, then disciplinary action must be taken against him.

[Landman] If we can talk about the National Security Management System. It is composed of, as I understand, 11 Joint Management Centers which seem to correspond to the security commands. Firstly, what are these centers composed of or of whom do they consist?

[Vlok] These Joint Management Centers, which are part of the National Management System constitute a country-wide system which is aimed at coordinating the functions of the state at the grass-roots level. And second, the system is aimed at involving the potential ability of our population in combating the revolutionary war. Therefore, it is unfortunate that some of our critics portray it as a sinister system, which is not the case. It does not have any executive power; it has coordinating power to direct grievances into proper channels for resolution, so they can receive the attention of the department concerned.

[Landman] But isn't that where the civil authorities should come in?

[Vlok] Civil management is well and good, but if civil defense does not function as it should, then the system should be reviewed. The system is not a military or police system. Part of the National Management System is the welfare department. You know we absolutely believe in the principle that fighting a revolutionary war is 20 percent military — security force operation — and 80 percent welfare, and therefore it follows the sequence of the ratio in which we work, that is, the 11 Joint Management Centers [JMC] have 60 sub-JMC's and 345 mini-JMC's; civilians are serving in these mini-JMC's.

[Landman] Yes, but a fair amount of personnel from the security forces also serve in these centers.

[Vlok] Yes, but you are not angry about that handful of security forces, are you?

[Landman] I am angered when the distinction between the police, the Defense Force, and civil management begins to disappear.

[Vlok] This is nothing more than ordinary civil management in which state officials perform their part in a coordinated way — therefore town clerks, mayors serve on them and members of Parliament are welcome to attend discussions so that they could be informed and could help. You must understand there is a real linking up of the total community, of women's organizations, of civil organizations in our community, the trade institute, the English Federated Chambers of Industry, cultural organizations, etc, participate and develop in conjunction with the black or colored town nearby a strategy to resolve grievances and combat the revolutionary onslaught.

[Landman] Mr Vlok, thank you for your time tonight, and we wish you success with your difficult portfolio.

[Vlok] Thank you.

Government Appoints 'Sanctions Busting' Head

MB060923 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0800 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Text] The South African Government has appointed an ex-Zimbabwean Reserve Bank Governor to head its sanctions busting campaign. The Department of Finance has named Dr Desmond Krogh to take charge of its antisanctions efforts. A department spokesman said Dr Krogh will advise and coordinate the government antisanctions activities, and he will be directly responsible to the finance minister. Dr Krogh has refused to comment on his appointment, but the *Business Day* newspaper reports it as being seen as part of the secret cooperation pact between Pretoria and the private sector in overcoming the effects of sanctions.

Information Bureau Releases 6 Nov Unrest Report

MB060956 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0946 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Text] Pretoria Nov 6 SAPA — The Bureau for Information 's unrest situation report for the 24 hours to 6 am today:

"About 50 black persons threw stones at a security force vehicle in Soweto last night. The security forces retaliated with birdshot, fatally injuring one black man.

"In another incident in Soweto last night, about 100 black persons attacked a security force vehicle with petrol bombs. The security forces warded off the attack with birdshot, slightly injuring two black men who were arrested afterwards.

"Other incidents of unrest reported consisted of stone-throwing at PUTCO [Public Utility Transport Corporation] buses in Soweto causing extensive damage. No arrests were made."

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

4 Nov

MB040652 [Editorial Report]

CITIZEN Criticizes 'Peace Song'

Commenting on the Bureau for Information's "peace song" in an editorial on page 6, Johannesburg *The Citizen* in English on 3 November says: "One cannot get Blacks and Whites linking hands together by singing a song to them. Blacks want a say in the country's affairs — and until their aspirations are satisfied, we are not goting to get Blacks joining hands with whites, preparing themselves for the days ahead, or planning for a bright tomorrow and a peace 'we're going to share.' " The song "simply will not alter perceptions, bring peace and togetherness, reduce the anger in the townships and get people working together." As for Deputy Information Minister Louis Nel, who is in charge of the Bureau for Information, "if this is indeed his swan song, he must rue the day he ever got involved in the song, for it will end his career as a Deputy Minister on a sour note."

BUSINESS DAY on Regional Services Council

Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Chris Heunis' recent statement that progress has been made with the demarcation of Regional Services Council (RSC) areas shows that "Heunis intends forcing his convoluted local authority vision onto an unwilling populace," Johannesburg *Business Day* in English on 3 November says in a page 4 editorial. If Heunis is indeed set on introducing the RSC's despite widespread opposition, "there is one way in which the RSC's have a glimmer of a chance. That is if the government first removes the apartheid stigma by quickly introducing the local option. That implies moving irrevocably away from Group Areas and the other remaining apartheid bastions. Attempting to depoliticise the RSC's by describing them in neutral terms such as bulk suppliers of services has been about as effective as the Bureau for Information's 'peace' song is likely to be in solving political dilemmas in this country."

STAR on NGK-Muslim Conflict

Commenting on "the clash that has developed between the Muslim community and the NGK [Dutch Reformed Church]" over the NGK synod's resolution denouncing Islam as a false religion, Johhanesburg *The Star* in English on 3 November says in an editorial on page 10 that "perhaps this kind of insensitivity — in a country firmly committed to freedom of religion — might have occasioned no more than silent resentment a decade ago. Today it evokes stronger, and more visible, anger." "It is a bitter irony that this particular group conflict should have arisen at the same synod that finally plucked up the eccesiastical courage to denounce apartheid. But it illustrates how far there is to go between wanting to eliminate racial discrimination and actually achieving the goal."

Strike Back at Disinvestment

Commenting on U.S. disinvestment in his "My View" column on the same page, Martin Spring writes: "So far we have failed to do what any other nation in the world would do, were its foreign trading partners seriously to violate their international treaty obligations for reasons of short-term political expediency — strike back." One way to start hitting back "would be to remove from foreign companies boycotting South Africa, legal protection for their patents and trade-marks in this country. This would rob them of any profits made indirectly, via sales through third parties or royalties — profits their governments then tax, and use to finance the poisonous campaigns against South Africa." "Those who seek to undermine the structure of international law and trading rules built up at such great effort in recent decades, by treating South Africa as an outcast, should be made to suffer the consequences. Until we start hitting back, we can expect only bigger doses of nastiness overseas."

SOWETAN on Mpetha Release

Had jailed trade unionist Oscar Mpetha, who is 77 years old and suffers from diabetes, been allowed to attend his wife's funeral, "the Government would have scored some moral victory," Johannesburg *Sowetan* in English on 3 November says in a page 6 editorial. "Instead, as would happen in this country packed with people playing politics with other people's lives, the Government has refused to show even the ordinary compassion by letting him go to his wife's funeral. It seems to us the reason for this is purely political, especially because it is probably presumed that there is a campaign to get Mr Mpetha out of jail for matters which are political." As is the case with Nelson Mandela, because the call for Mpetha's release is "presumed to be the brainchild of political organisations, the Government takes on the stock old-fashioned confrontationist response. It will not budge an inch as this would be seen as losing in the political game. This country needs more sober and adult minds who will stop the squabbling over the lives of men and women."

CAPE TIMES Urges Crash Inquiry

Commenting on the accusations against South Africa surrounding the plane crash which killed Mozambican President Samora Machel, Cape Town *Cape Times* in English on 31 October says in a page 6 editorial: "South Africa's credibility is at such a low ebb in the world that even the wildest stories of skulduggery are instantly believed by most of mankind. That is primarily the fault of a government that has broken its word to bankers and courts abroad, destabilized neighbouring states and indulged in dirty tricks against its own citizens and others." This, however, does not prove that South Africa was involved in the crash. "The only way to refute the claims is to have a full and public inquiry into what happened."

CAPE TIMES on 'Peace Song'

"The expenditure of R4.3 million in taxpapers' money on the Bureau for Information's 'peace song' is a bureaucratic obscenity," the *Cape Times* says in another editorial on the same page. "Songs won't curb violence. Songs won't feed starving children or satisfy the political aspirations of the black majority. Especially not songs given caesarian birth by a government which has the power structurally to transform society but prefers not to. This song sounds too much like Louis Nel, its midwife, singing for his political supper. It is as unsubtle and insensitive as anything the blundering deputy minister has conceived in his short period of authority. The country can only hope it is also his swansong."

Government-Business Conference

Writing on the upcoming business-government conference in his "London Dateline" column on the same page, John Battersby says that "it is clearly the government's intention to use the occasion for a united stand against sanctions, launch the State President's 10-year blueprint for economic change and — possibly — a new initiative on city states for blacks. But the priority for business must surely be to press the government to spell out how it intends to restore local and international investor confidence in the economy." Business will also "need to challenge the government on its own commitment to the long-delayed deregulation and privatization of the economy."

NAMIBIAN on Constitutional Council

"The socalled Constitutional Council of the interim government has cost the taxpayers of this country a small fortune, and it hasn't done a damn thing yet," Gwen Lister writes in her "Political Perspective" column on page 11 of Windhoek *The Namibian* in English on 31 October. The members of the council have "no standing whatsoever in the country they claim to represent. What credibility could they possibly hope to have, in any case, when South Africa continues to prescribe to them what such a 'constitution' should contain." Furthermore, "one wonders why they need to go to all the expense of changing the

present 'constitution,' namely AG [Administrator General] 8 of 1980" since this contains what South Africa wants: "namely, provision for 'minority rights' and provision of a well-entrenched system of apartheid and discrimination." If " 'minority rights' " continued to be provided for in the new constitution, "the interim government and their South African mentors" will have "missed the whole point: the self-determination of the Namibian people, their choice of a government and constitution, and the guarantee of equal, rather than 'minority' rights."

5 Nov

MB050637 [Editorial Report]

CITIZEN on Economic Conference

The page 6 editorial in Johannesburg *The Citizen* in English on 4 November comments on the state president's economic conference with South African business leaders saying: "It is about the political aspects of government policy that businessmen continue to worry most, but one does not hear so much about the grandiose plans some business organisations had for changing the country politically." The paper believes that there is "no cause for panic now" since "the government is firmly in control," and South African businessmen have the "entrepreneurial skills, the knowledge of export markets and ingenuity to keep the effects of santions to a minimum." *The Citizen* says "although it will be impossible to discuss economic development without reference to political issues, businessmen should know by now that they will not get anywhere by making political demands on the government, which has to answer not to businessmen but to its own constituency."

THE STAR on Nkomati Accord

Johannesburg *The Star* in English on 4 November says in a page 16 editorial that the Nkomati accord between South Africa and Mozambique is "worth sustaining." Mozambique cannot afford to "forgo the potential for economic assistance wrapped up in the Accord. South Africa must tone down its rhetoric and concentrate on the economic aspects of the agreement. So must Mozambique. But, most of all right now, Mozambique must stop inflaming tempers in South Africa with its campaign of innuendo and accusation over the crash."

THE STAR on ICRC Expulsion

A second editorial on the same page comments on the government expulsion of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) saying: "Having the ICRC here served, to an extent, as a symbol of our readiness to abide by international humanitarian standards." It believes that for the ICRC to expel Pretoria's official delegation was "an indefensible act of political malice," but there was no call for South Africa to respond as it did. "There is still time for the Government to reconsider its hasty, petulant and unconstructive step. It should do so without delay."

No Total Agreement at Indaba

Bruce Cameron writes on the same page: "The delegates at the Natal KwaZulu indaba are increasingly finding out what compromise and consensus are about." Cameron points out that as the indaba gets closer to its target the differences are becoming more obvious. "The central issue at stake is how and whether to protect group rights. The range of opinion stretches from a complete rejection of any argument to protect group rights through to the insistence that anything recommended would have to be based on the separation of racial groups." He says that when the delegates visited Namibia recently "they found that less and less attention is paid to the demands for race group protection and more attention is paid to getting credibility from the anti-apartheid groupings which include the vast majority of blacks." Cameron also says that "more and more people are in fact criticising the indaba for being too secretive and attempting to give the impression that there is consensus on most issues. Some members are, however, starting to accept that consensus means the greatest possible degree of agreement and not total agreement."

RSA Opportunity to Help Mozambique

Geoff Davies, director of the Department of Mission of the Church of the Province of Southern Africa, says on the same page that South Africa "now has an exceptional opportunity to help Mozambique and at the same time to do something to redeem its image in the face of the suspicion of the rest of the world." He believes that instead of cutting down on Mozambique migrant workers it should increase the number because "they provide the vital link for survival of hundreds of thousands of people." "To those who might cry out 'but how can we help a Marxist state?', I would respond that we need to overcome the paranoia in this country about communism." He believes that "communism thrives on injustice" and "while we continue policies of apartheid and injustice we are preparing the ground for communism."

BUSINESS DAY on Economic Conference

A page 6 editorial in Johannesburg *Business Day* in English on 4 November comments on the forthcoming economic conference with the state president and business leaders saying "the fallacy that businessmen have powers denied to elected leaders creates — on both sides, let it be said — false and unrealistic expectations." "Anti-apartheid campaigners may be forgiven if, in their desperation to overthrow a wicked system, they politicise business as they have politicised schools, churches and sports fields. It contributes to a level of tension in the society which may, with much luck turn out to be creative. For government, there is less excuse to see in 'business' a remedy for its own failures." "Friday's meeting should begin with the acknowledgement that government, and government alone, has the power to change SA."

CAPE TIMES: Government Rides 'Roughshod' Over Blacks

A page 6 editorial in Cape Town *Cape Times* in English on 3 November says: "The tear-gassing of mourners at the funeral of Mrs Rose Nomabunga Mpetha on Saturday was occasioned, apparently, by infringement of the regulations imposed by the Divisional Commissioner of Police laying down how the ceremony should be conducted and limiting its duration. The funeral broke up in disorder and the effect on relations between the SAP and the township-dwellers can be imagined." *Cape Times* says the authorities "cannot afford to carry on indefinitely in this insensitive fashion, riding roughshod over the feelings of the black community."

SOWETAN on Bus Boycott

"While PUTCO [Public Utility Transport Corporation] might have excellent reasons to increase the bus fares in Soweto, the bus company could not have picked a worse time to do this," says the page 4 editorial in Johannesburg *Sowetan* in English on 4 November. The paper says that any boycott by township people is "quickly politicised these days," and hopes that those in power "will for once listen to advice from people who are directly involved in these matters." The paper believes that government "has to decrease the areas of potential resistance by getting the education problem quickly sorted out," and "to try and let township people own their own houses and pursue this more aggressively than in the past." "It is about time that the Government spoke, and spoke publicly and courageously with those who are seen to be our real leaders."

Racism Among University Staff

"Fear and loathing" have surfaced among the academic staff at the University of the Witwatersrand, says the *Sowetan* correspondent in the "Focus" column on the same page. "The campus has been rocked by violence, and bomb and police intrusions, but now accusations of racism, and political activism have been levelled at staff members by other staff." The correspondent says the cultural boycott mooted several years ago is "also beginning to bite and there are fears that academic standards could be affected. Despite its liberal image, apartheid has not entirely disappeared from the campus. It still exists in the small tea lounges for black staff, a constant irritant to the liberal staff members."

TRANSVALER: Punitive Measures Against People

A page 8 editorial in Pretoria *Die Transvaler* in Afrikaans on 3 November says that every community in South Africa should get a "clear perspective on the sanctions and isolation campaign against the country." Every punitive measure is aimed at the people and not at the government. *Die Transvaler* says that it hopes every South African realizes that the punitive measures are aimed at the people because "the government cannot be brought to its knees." "It is for this reason that the state president's call last week, that every community and every inhabitant of South Africa work towards his own salvation and own future, does not fall on deaf ears."

BEELD on Sanctions

"Life is made up of choices. It is one or the other. You cannot have both simultaneously. This truth applies to the people who call for sanctions and who are now beginning to realize that one cannot call for sanctions and then hope that it will not affect one adversely," says a page 12 editorial in Johannesburg *Beeld* in Afrikaans on 4 November. *Beeld* says sanctions cannot be applied selectively, and points to the image used by President Reagan: "You cannot shoot the white stripes of the zebra and hope that its black stripes will be safe."

BEELD on U.S. Election

A second editorial on the same page says that the results of the elections in the United States are of importance to South Africa since the Democratic Party will probably strengthen its grip on the House of Representatives and get greater control of the Senate. "If that happens then President Reagan will be caught in a paralyzing grip. He will only survive politically if he dances to the tune of the opposition party." With the enemies of South Africa in key positions in the Senate, *Beeld* fears that President Reagan will hardly be able to prevent even stronger punitive measures against South Africa. However, the paper is aware that South Africa cannot influence the results. South Africans can only hope that the "unusual concern" in certain political circles with South Africa's affairs will "cool off."

RAPPORT: RSA Facts Ignored

Johannesburg *Rapport* in Afrikaans on 2 November says in an editorial on page 32 that "facts do not count in the onslaught against South Africa." This unfortunate truism, established by General Magnus Malan, has been repeated in the reactions, in anti-South African circles, to President Machel's death. They do not hesitate to state that the facts are no longer important. Gen Malan has rightly labelled this tactic as incitement of the masses and hysteria. Those who know better would find it difficult to take a standpoint against this because they have allowed themselves to become prisoners of the anti-South African rhetoric. South Africa's enemies can be satisfied. They have done their bit. "Facts do not count; we cannot win." "Does it mean that South Africa should become discouraged? Certainly not, South Africans cannot afford to lose. Therein lies the challenge to every South African."

BEELD on 'Distorted' BBC Reporting

Johannesburg *Beeld* in Afrikaans on 3 November says in a page 8 editorial that "at least one bright spot in a month in which the world has turned its back on South Africa is the reprimand in British Government circles of the BBC's distorted reporting on South Africa." It gives one new hope to see that there are countries who are concerned with balanced reporting even on South Africa. That is all that South Africa asks. Perhaps it is time that more South Africans become actively involved against the "twisters of facts." South Africa should not allow the "wave of international irrationalism" deter it.

BEELD on 'Offensive' Church Decision

In another editorial on page 8 *Beeld* says that "at the Cape Town synod of the Dutch Reformed Church an offensive decision on Islam was taken." It was at this same synod that the historic decision to open membership to all Christians was also taken. The ultraconservative image of the Afrikaner Church will be further stained by a meeting on Saturday of far rightwingers who are bent on fighting that positive synod decision. World media will lose sight of the fact that they are apparently representatives of a group whose beliefs are rejected by the synod. "What will remain is the image of an Afrikanerdom that has tried to prescribe to Providence who it should allow to worship it."

ZIMBABWE

Mugabe Says Not Intimidated by RSA Threats

MB051950 Harare Domestic Service in English 1745 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Excerpt] The prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, has again reminded the world that Zimbabwe will never be intimidated by racist South Africa's threats. Addressing Parliamentarians during question time in the House of Assembly today,

Comrade Mugabe said Zimbabwe is not afraid. It is usually not intimidated by South Africa's defense minister, Magnus Malan's threats. He assured the world that Zimbabwe will defend itself to the best of its ability in (?doing) its duty in the region.

The prime minister reiterated his recent statement that Zimbabwe will never allow MNR bandits to take over in Mozambique, adding that Zimbabweans will die to the last man in defense of Mozambique's hard-won independence. He said, even though the racist regime is marking the frontline leaders for assassination, this will not deter them from carrying out their duty of defending Mozambique.

On relations with Malawi, Comrade Mugabe said the Frontline States should never sever relations, but continue to persuade the Malawian Government to appreciate the fact that assisting MNR bandits is not in its own economic interests. He said Malawi is the most vulnerable of the SADCC countries, and called on the SADCC to continue to share its facilities with the Lilongwe government, although at the same time it should (?seek) Malawi's cooperation. The prime minister said SADCC members will continue to improve the rail lines to the coast as part of the [word inditinst] development program (?getting) ready for the effect of sanctions against South Africa.

On the recent university students' demonstration which ended with some properties damaged, Comrade Mugabe said while the violence has to be condemned, there are those elements who will provoke the violence by making racial or derogatory remarks about the late Mozambican president, Comrade Samora Machel. [passage omitted]

Mugabe Confirms Introduction of Military Draft

MB052000 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1945 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Harare Nov 5 SAPA — The Zimbabwean prime minister told the House of Assembly today national service would be introduced for young people who wanted to contribute to the defence of the country or of their region, ZIANA, the semi-official news agency reports.

He said he also believed it was absolutely necessary to build up the country's military capacity and that the government would want to defend the Maputo railway line as well as the Beira corridor.

He was replying to a question from Mr John Madzinga (ZANU-PF, Zengeza), who had asked whether, in the light of MNR bandits declaration of war on Zimbabwe and the fact that many youths wanted to help protect the country, national service would be introduced.

"Yes, we are going to embark on a programme of training our youth. Yes, there is going to be national service," he said. "All those youths who feel they have a contribution to make, who are inspired to make a contribution by way of defending their country and region, will have the opportunity to be enrolled," he said.

He said he did not want to use the word conscripted. The government was currently looking at the question of national service with Army and Ministry of Defence officials.

He said that if members of the youth league or any other body wished to be "conscripted" they would have the opportunity to enroll for national service.

"I feel too," he said, "it is absolutely necessary that we build up our military capacity both quantitatively and qualitatively."

Financial constraints might not permit the country to take the steps it wished as quickly as it would like. However, the country had to safeguard its routes to the Indian Ocean through Mozambique. He said the Maputo line was not operating for the lack of defence. "We would want to defend that as well," he said.

Answering a question from Mr Bill Irvine (independent, Marlborough), he said Zimbabwe had been providing the necessary protection and defence for operations in the Beira corridor. He said for a more detailed account of the progress in rehabilitating the Beira corridor he would prefer the minister of transport to brief the House. He said he would ask the minister to provide a detailed briefing in perhaps a day or two.

FINANCIAL GAZETTE Deplores Threats to Free Press

MB031707 Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 24 Oct 86 p 4

[Editorial: "Minister's Fingaz [*Financial Gazette*] Threats Damage Zimbabwe's Free-Press Reputation"]

[Text] Press Freedom — the right to publish news and views without reference to any political authority — is not a privilege granted to independent media, but a responsibility to inform the public as honestly as possible about the issues that affect thier lives. Thus a threat to such freedom is less a restriction on the media's ability to publish than a curtailment of the people's right to be informed.

It is with this interpretation in mind that we comment on the Minister of Information, Posts and Telecommunications' recent accusations against this newspaper, and the threats he made of "drastic action."

Because *The Financial Gazette*, in one of many editorials on the sanctions issue, carried part of a British analysis of some of the adverse economic effects for Zimbabwe of measures against South Africa, Dr Shamuyarira ahs accused us of being agents of foreign governments wishing to pass off their view as the considered opinion of this newspaper.

Anyone who has read our comment columns consistently over the past six years will know that such a conclusion is preposterous and a gross slander. We owe allegiance only to the presentation of the truth to our Zimbabwean readers, to help them in making considered judgements on the issues of the day. We ourselves possess no power to influence events.

Dr Shamuyarira, in his attack on *The Financial Gazette*, said that he had doubts about at least three comments — not a bad average for a paper out of the 270 or so that have been written since Independence.

Not content with accusing this paper of being an agent of foreign governments — an insult and a very dangerous one in the present circumstances that Zimbabwe finds itself in — the minister went on to threaten unspecified "drastic action" against us.

The Financial Gazette is bound by the law of the land, and if it contravenes any statutory requirement or provision must face the consequences. But the minister is also subject to the law, and cannot threaten "drastic action" unless there are legal grounds for doing so.

In an attempt to question the minister directly about his accusations and the actions he threatened, an interview was sought through his permanent secretary. We were surprised to be informed this week that Dr Shamuyarira had "no wish to see you and discuss the matter." Apart from the discourtesy, the inference we draw from this response is of course obvious, as it will be to those who read this newspaper.

However, although Dr Shamuyarira has added threatened injury to insult, as far as this newspaper is concerned the damage he has caused to Zimbabwe's reputation goes far beyond any irritation we may feel. By threatening us in public as he did in Bulawayo last Thursday, the minister has called the attention of foreign governments represented in this country, and of the international media, to the possibility of action against publications that express opinions or carry information that displeases the Minister of Information.

Zimbabwe has, since Independence, had a free and unrestricted press environment. The editor of *The Financial Gazette*, on a recent visit to Canada, was proud to tell businessmen, government officials and journalists that there were no restrictions on what this newspaper could print, and that pressure had never been applied by government despite some very forthright expressions of opinion in our comment column.

By this threat last week, Dr Shamuyarira has compromised Zimbabwe's enviable position. Had *The Financial Gazette* done as much damage, he would have had reason for complaint indeed.

To be able to travel outside Zimbabwe and be able to claim truthfully that there is complete press freedom within the country give one a feeling of pride, particularly as with the very disturbed conditions in the Southern African region there are pretexts for banning views that may not agree with government policy or perceptions.

We consider that the Minister of Information's threats were his own personal over-reaction, and not the considered response of the Zimbabwe Government as a whole. We sincerely hope, for Zimbabwe's reputation, that our interpretation is correct.

As a footnote, the new information order showed its true colours over the differences between Dr Shamuyarira and *The Financial Gazette*. While radio, television and daily press carried full accounts of the minister's comments in response to a question at his Bulawayo press conference, no approach was made to the editor of this newspaper for his opinion.